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CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.
An Ω indicates a Foreign Media Note.

BULGARIA

Iranian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit 1
Daskalov, Velyati Comment on Talks *[Sofia Radio]* 1
Velayati on Sending Forces to B-H *[Tehran IRNA]* 1
Daskalov Backs Expansion of Ties *[Tehran IRNA]* 1
Assembly Chairman Receives Velayati *[Sofia Radio]* 1
Velayati Meets With Zhelev *[Sofia Radio]* 2
Further on Talks With Zhelev, Berov *[Tehran IRNA]* 2
Velayati Departs After 'Useful' Talks *[Sofia Radio]* 2
Commentary Views U.S. 'Condescension,' Aid *[KONTINENT 28 Jan]* 2
SDS Motives in No-Confidence Vote Examined *[KONTINENT 29-30 Jan]* 3

CZECH REPUBLIC

Klaus Interviewed on Zhirinovskiy Remarks *[Prague Radio]* 4
Prime Minister Praises Davos Economic Forum *[Prague Radio]* 4
Zieleniec, Finnish Counterpart Meet in Prague *[Prague Radio]* 4
Haavisto Favors Partnership Plan *[Prague Radio]* 5
Czech Radio Most Popular Station in 1993 *[LIDOVE NOVINY 31 Jan]* 5

SLOVAKIA

Weiss Discusses Topical Political Issues *[NARODNA OBRODA 31 Jan]* 6
Minister Denies Talks With Israel on MiG-29 *[Bratislava Radio]* 7

HUNGARY

SZDSZ Parliamentary Leader on Party Program *[UJ MAGYARORSZAG 31 Jan]* 8
KDNP Official Discusses Economic Program *[PESTI HIRLAP 1 Feb]* 8

POLAND

Pawlak to Brussels To Sign 'Partnership' Plan *[PAP]* 10
Comments Before Leaving *[Warsaw Radio]* 10
Pawlak Interviewed on Domestic, Foreign Issues *[Brussels LE SOIR 2 Feb]* 10
Government Moves on Partnership, EC *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 2 Feb]* 12
NATO Mission Arrives To Discuss 'Partnership' *[Warsaw Radio]* 12
Holds News Conference *[Warsaw TV]* 12
President To Visit Switzerland in May *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 1 Feb]* 13
Speaker Receives Belarusian Ambassador to Warsaw *[PAP]* 13
Silesian Railways To Stage 2-Hour Strike *[Warsaw Radio]* 13
Arms Industry Plans Strike After Talks Fail *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 2 Feb]* 13
Kaczynski on 'Recommunization,' Presidency *[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 28 Jan]* 14
'Increasingly Closer' PSL-Church Ties Viewed *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 2 Feb]* 15

ROMANIA

Spiroiu, Aleksandrov Oppose UN Action on FRY *[ADEVARUL 31 Jan]* 17

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Zhirinovskiy Stresses Religious Threat to Serbs *[TANJUG]* 18
Serbs Told 'Pay No Attention' to Peace Talks *[Belgrade Radio]* 18
UNHCR Protests Over 'New Wave of Killing' *[AFP]* 19
Karadzic, Akashi Cited on Tuzla Airport *[Belgrade TV]* 20
French General: Muslims Choose 'War Option' *[TANJUG]* 20
Spanish Blue Helmets Discourage Air Strikes *[Madrid Radio]* 21
Krajisnik Denies Presence of FRY Soldiers *[TANJUG]* 21
'Growing Divisions' Among Muslims Reported *[TANJUG]* 21
'Chetniks' Lose 160 Troops on Northern Front *[Sarajevo Radio]* 22
Red Cross Aid Convoy Arrives in Zenica *[AFP]* 22

CROATIA

Foreign Ministry Protests Zhirinovsky's Visit *[Zagreb Radio]* 23
Martic Says 'No Alternative' to Unification *[VECERNJE NOVOSTI 30 Jan]* 23
Serbs Accuse Army of Violating Cease-Fire *[TANJUG]* 25
Serbs Sign Agreement on Krajina Coalition *[TANJUG]* 25
Tudjman Receives Serbian Party Representatives *[Zagreb Radio]* 25

YUGOSLAVIA

Federal

Bozovic: Serbs Ready for Talks With Albanians *[TANJUG]* 26
Zhirinovskiy Offers Serbs Integration With Russia *[VECERNJE NOVOSTI 28 Jan]* 26
Slovenia's Offer To Normalize Relations Viewed *[TANJUG]* 28
EBRD Turns Down Request for Assistance *[TANJUG]* 28

Serbia

Tomic Elected Speaker of Serbian Assembly *[TANJUG]* 28

Macedonia

Ex-PDP Official Arrested for Arms Smuggling *[MIC 1 Feb]* 29
Deputies 'Fear' Albanian Census Count *[Tirana TV]* 29

Montenegro

Zhirinovskiy Offers Serbs 'Secret Sonar Weapon' *[Belgrade Radio]* 29
Italy To Intercede With Sanctions Committee *[TANJUG]* 30

Iranian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

Daskalov, Velyati Comment on Talks

AU3101183394 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] The talks between Bulgarian Foreign Minister Stanislav Daskalov and Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, who is paying an official visit to our country, lasted almost two hours.

The talk is reported to have focused on bilateral relations between the two countries and on economic links, in particular, as well as on the possibilities of reviving trade contacts between Bulgaria and Iran. This is how Minister Daskalov described the intentions expressed in this respect:

[Begin Daskalov recording] In this connection we agreed on more intensive contacts between our economic ministries. Iran's first deputy minister of trade is a member of Mr. Velayati's delegation and he is expected to hold meetings at the Ministries of Trade, Finance, and Transport, and to visit the Bulgarian Chamber of Industry and Commerce, with the purpose of specifying the spheres in which we could intensify our trade relations. We also discussed some specific trade problems that have emerged in our relations. We are also preparing a trade agreement that is expected to be signed during the Iranian delegation's visit, as soon as our experts have completed their work. We are also planning to sign a protocol on cooperation and consultations between our two foreign ministers representing the traditional form of protocols that our country usually signs. [end recording]

Mr. Velayati, in turn, specified the spheres of future cooperation between the two countries in the following way:

[Begin Velayati recording, in English fading into announcer-read Bulgarian report] In our discussion with my dear colleague, the distinguished foreign minister of Bulgaria, we touched upon bilateral, regional, and international problems. We expressed our readiness to pursue and intensify the traditionally good Bulgarian-Iranian relations in all possible spheres, such as trade, economics, and culture. We also pointed out the stands of the two countries on the Yugoslav conflict and Iran's readiness to support peacemaking actions under the UNmaegis, the Iranian guest declared. [end recording]

Velayati on Sending Forces to B-H

LD0102073294 Tehran IRNA in English 0710 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Sofia, Feb. 1, IRNA—Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati Monday voiced readiness of the Islamic countries to dispatch peace-keeping forces to Bosnia-Herzegovina under the flag of the United Nations.

Speaking to local reporters at the end of the first round of talks with his Bulgarian counterpart Stanislav Dascalov, Velayati said the forces can play an outstanding role in the establishment of peace and tranquillity in the Balkans and former Yugoslavia. Velayati who arrived here Monday on an official 2-day visit, made the remark in response to a question of Bulgarian reporters on the incompetence of the United Nations with regard to the Bosnian crisis.

He stressed that Iran would not spare any effort for the establishment of a just and honorable peace in the former Yugoslavia.

The Bulgarian Government which used to export a considerable amount of goods through former Yugoslavia prior to the arms embargo, has asked the U.N. for compensation.

A source close to the both sides told IRNA here that the Bulgarian foreign minister has expressed deep concern over the spread of the war in the Balkans and stressed his country's readiness to help establishment of peace in the region through international cooperation.

Daskalov Backs Expansion of Ties

LD0102134494 Tehran IRNA in English 1144 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Sofia, Feb. 1, IRNA—Bulgarian Foreign Minister Stanislav Daskalov Monday called for promotion of Tehran-Sofia ties.

Speaking to IRNA, Daskalov termed his first round of talks with the visiting Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati as constructive and said Sofia was ready to sign trade agreement with Tehran. He said that the two countries have agreed to set up a joint commission for cultural cooperation.

Daskalov stressed that his country would not allow its relations with Iran be influenced by pressure of foreign powers. He said that differences of views existed between the two countries with regards to settling the Bosnian crisis but added that this cannot hamper expansion of Tehran-Sofia relations. He said his country favoured lifting sanctions on former Yugoslavia adding that Iran has a different approach to the issue. He added that the U.S., Russia and the U.N. play a key role in settling the Bosnian crisis.

Daskalov declined to give an explicit comment to the question on why Europe and the U.S. did not put an end to the Bosnian tragedy.

Assembly Chairman Receives Velayati

AU0102142394 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] On 1 February National Assembly Chairman Aleksandur Yordanov met Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, who is paying an official visit to Bulgaria.

The Iranian foreign minister agreed with Aleksandur Yordanov's opinion that the issue of the Bulgarian Muslims must be taken off the agenda of the Islamic Conference Organization, because this issue has been settled in Bulgaria in accordance with the law.

The possibilities of developing parliamentary relations between Bulgaria and Iran were discussed, as well as the possibilities of establishing friendship societies in the two parliaments. The two countries presented their positions on the Yugoconflict.

Velayati Meets With Zhelev

AU0202072694 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] On 1 February Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, who is in Bulgaria on an official two-day visit, met with National Assembly Chairman Aleksandur Yordanov, President Zhelev, and Prime Minister Berov.

The possibilities of activating trade and economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Iran was at the center of all the talks. Special attention was devoted to the project of developing new transportation links between the Caucasus and the Black Sea, banking and legal relations, and the manner of making trade payments.

The situation in the Balkans also was discussed. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the failure of the attempt against Iranian President Rafsanjani.

Dr. Zhelev assured the Iranian foreign minister that the situation of the Muslims in Bulgaria had fundamentally changed in the last years and that their rights had been restored.

Further on Talks With Zhelev, Berov

LD0202100794 Tehran IRNA in English 0755 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] Sofia, Feb. 2, IRNA—Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev Tuesday called for promotion of Tehran-Sofia cooperation in communication and transportation areas and for the establishment of an air link between the two capitals. Zhelev made the remark in a meeting with the visiting Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati who arrived here Monday on an official visit. An informed source quoted the Bulgarian president as saying that implementation of the political-economic agreement, to be signed between the two countries today, will have positive effects on mutual ties. Zhelev also extended an invitation to President Rafsanjani to pay an official visit to Bulgaria.

Velayati later briefed President Zhelev on the outcome of his talks with Bulgarian officials. President Zhelev stressed that rights of the Bulgarian Muslims were safeguarded in the country's constitution. He added that the Bulgarian Muslims were holding significant positions in the parliament, government and other organizations.

The Iranian foreign minister also met with Prime Minister Lyuben Berov who termed Velayati's visit to Sofia as a turning point in mutual ties with Tehran. He said his country welcomed an increase in the volume of trade with Iran. The Bulgarian official said his country was interested in purchasing more gas and oil from Iran and called for more avenues to promote bilateral commercial ties.

In another development, Velayati discussed mutual ties and international developments including the crisis in Bosnia with the speaker of Bulgaria's parliament, Aleksander Yordanov.

Velayati outlined stands of the Islamic Republic in connection with the issue of Bosnia-Herzegovina and underlined the need for urgent measures to establish a just and honorable peace in the region.

Later, Yordanov awarded Velayati with an honorary decoration of the Bulgarian parliament as a sign of parliamentary friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Velayati Departs After 'Useful' Talks

AU0202092594 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] This morning the Iranian delegation led by Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, departed from Bulgaria. In a brief statement following the signing of a protocol on the consultations between the two Foreign Ministries, Dr. Velayati described the talks held in Sofia at all levels as useful and constructive for future relations between the two countries.

Commentary Views U.S. 'Condescension,' Aid

AU0102151794 Sofia KONTINENT in Bulgarian 28 Jan 94 p 8

[Svetoslav Terziev commentary: "Conventional Handshake"]

[Text] It is gratifying when the leader of the only superpower in the world, namely the President of the United States, takes the opportunity to say a few nice words about Bulgaria and its domestic policy. President Bill Clinton did so while self-appointed pro-American lobbyists in Bulgaria are sparing no efforts to convince the United States and the whole world that the country is being recommunized and its democratic development is lagging behind, after they lost power.

It would have been even more gratifying, however, if President Clinton's appreciation of Bulgaria's policy in the sphere of human rights had not been tainted by the well known U.S. condescension, accompanied by encouragement for obedience (namely trade without prohibitive customs duties, for example). Regardless of Bulgaria's difficult economic situation, it still has its

pride, and if someone is willing to exchange goods with our country, he had better accept us as partners rather than as subordinates.

Even Russia, which is totally submerged by economic chaos, had the dignity to declare, through its ambassador in Washington last Tuesday [25 January], that it prefers real material assistance to advice on how to run its domestic affairs.

Since the beginning of 1990 Bulgaria has received $150 million from the United States in the form of official financial assistance, which amounts to $40 million annually, the U.S. Embassy in Sofia has disclosed. This deserves our gratitude, but we should admit, in all frankness, that the amount is not only far from adequate compared with our country's needs, but also far from being overgenerous compared with the financial possibilities of the United States. The amount appears even more modest compared with Washington's ambition to dictate what should be done and how things should be run in Bulgarian politics. Once upon a time, the late USSR paid out much more for the same prerogative.

SDS Motives in No-Confidence Vote Examined

AU0102161294 Sofia KONTINENT in Bulgarian 29-30 Jan 94 p 6

[Georgi Asyov commentary: "The Best Physical Condition"]

[Text] What the hell can the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] gain from its latest no-confidence motion, considering that the cabinet might stumble over a negative vote on the budget anyway?

The practice of putting forward "no-confidence votes" is by no means the result of a long-term, well-considered strategy. Regardless of the increasing "Bolshevization" within the SDS, the Union has not yet reached the discipline of semi-democratic centralism characteristic of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP]. Hence, the decisions of the SDS are usually the results of momentary balances of forces within the coalition, of opportunistic considerations, or even of mere coincidences.

The two gentlemen Filip Dimitrov and Edvin Sugarev are the most influential SDS leaders today, and it is they who introduce these no-confidence votes (not that this means that the cabinet deserves any confidence, as a matter of fact). "Well, let us move another no-confidence vote; perhaps we can overthrow the government some day or other after all!"—this is the unexpressed motive behind their "strategy."

However, some of the SDS deputies are by no means eager for new elections (which applies to Parliamentary Chairman Mr. Yordanov, who is very concerned about his post, and also to numerous undeclared rank and file members, who long for an eternal parliament).

The "eternal" deputies do not dare openly to declare themselves against a course that leads to new elections. Hence, they are forced to support the series of no-confidence votes. Should the cabinet fall, they too are ready to join the "victors" who are driving the SDS toward an election defeat. If the cabinet does not fall—every unsuccessful no-confidence vote is likely to prolong their existence as members of parliament, which is the most pleasant physical condition for them.

Klaus Interviewed on Zhirinovskiy Remarks

LD0102205094 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1718 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Interview with Czech Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus by radio editor David Stahlavsky; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Stahlavsky] Let me conclude by asking you about a totally different subject. Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, leader of the Russian nationalists, again spoke unfavorably about the Czech Republic last week. What is your reaction to his statement that the Czechs will soon lose Moravia and keep only Prague and breweries producing bitter beer?

[Klaus] I admire his general knowledge as he says such things without the slightest doubt—once about Japan, then again about Russia's southern Asian neighbors or about Europe. I do not think there is any need to comment on this.

As far as this is concerned, I am troubled by a very different thing, which was also very clearly demonstrated at the Davos Forum. The issue is not Zhirinovskiy himself because a considerable number of Zhirinovskiys can emerge provided certain conditions exist inside a country, if that country is not coping with its internal events, as Russia is not currently coping with its task of transformation, transformation of the country with its past into something totally different. And this creates fertile soil for such remarks.

Thus, there is no need to make witty comments on Zhirinovskiy's statement. The issue is what small contribution can be made in order to deprive such Zhirinovskiys of their fertile soil.

[Stahlavsky] What would be the Czech Government's reaction if Mr. Zhirinovskiy expressed an interest in visiting the Czech Republic?

[Klaus] I would not like to formulate any official stand right now. First, I hope he will not get any such idea. I hope no one will invite him here, although I can imagine some small extremist groups that might be interested in doing so. [passage omitted]

Of course, the Czech Republic is generally in favor of the free movement of people in the world. We would not like to create a precedent by preventing someone by default from entering our territory. This is what the communist regime did so many times.

We need to be careful in this field. However, I must say that we are not inclined to invite this guest.

Prime Minister Praises Davos Economic Forum

LD0102140194 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1100 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus and Ministers Karel Dyba and Vladimir Dlouhy returned today from the session of the World Economic Forum in Davos. Shortly after his return, Klaus said:

[Begin Klaus recording] First, the Davos meeting presented, just as it has every year—and this is the fifth time we have been there—an exceptionally suitable opportunity to represent the Czech Republic in the world, which, I think, was carried out successfully during the whole series of meetings, talks, and speeches the three of us had there.

Second, the forum was an opportunity to say something about the world and European problems. We tried to do that, too, and I think the voice of the Czech Republic was audible and strong.

Third, Davos provided an opportunity for a large number of bilateral talks and meetings, which we had not only with a number of world politicians but also with bankers and businessmen, and we can name the individual countries with whom we had talks. We had a meeting with Chancellor Kohl. We had a meeting with Pakistani Prime Minister Bhutto. There were talks with the Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian prime ministers. There were talks with partners from African and Latin American countries, and so on. [end recording]

Zieleniec, Finnish Counterpart Meet in Prague

LD0102155494 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1300 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Finnish Foreign Affairs Minister Heikki Haavisto is paying a working visit to Prague today. After consultations with his Czech counterpart, Josef Zieleniec, the Scandinavian guest met journalists at Cernin Palace. Miroslav Konvalina reports:

[Konvalina] Haavisto stressed at the briefing that he talked with Josef Zieleniec, above all, about the security political situation in Europe and about bilateral relations, which he designated as very good. He said that Finland, just as Austria, Norway, and Sweden, should soon become a member of the European Union, where it will seek its security guarantees. Finland is not interested in entering NATO or any other security structures. It considers the Partnership for Peace, however, a good initiative for East European countries.

In an interview for Radiozurnal, Haavisto praised the work of the Czech Republic in the Security Council.

Haavisto Favors Partnership Plan

LD0102212294 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1700 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Excerpts] As we have already informed you, Finnish Foreign Minister Heikki Haavisto continued his working visit to the Czech Republic today and gave an exclusive interview to Czech radio. Miroslav Konvalina was the interviewer.

[Konvalina] [passage omitted] At a briefing preceding our interview, the Finnish foreign minister said that his country was not applying for membership in NATO. My second question therefore concerned European security systems: Which would best suit Finland?

[Begin Haavisto recording, in Finnish fading into Czech translation] I think that, when we applied for membership in the European Union, we thought that if we became a member, this would be the best way to become part of European security structures. We wish to build our security with other countries within the framework of the European Union. This is the path we have chosen.

I also think the Partnership for Peace initiative is a good solution for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. If we are asked to join this initiative along with the other countries of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, we shall certainly find a way to join it. [end recording]

Finally, I asked Heikki Haavisto in which areas we could reinforce mutual cooperation.

[Begin Haavisto recording, in Finnish fading into Czech translation] It is, naturally, very important that Josef Zieleniec and I had a lively political discussion. I think we can strenghten our cooperation in the economy and also in political spheres, such as within the United Nations. Your country is now a nonpermanent UN Security Council member. This provides prospects for cooperation. [end recording]

Czech Radio Most Popular Station in 1993

AU0102132994 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 31 Jan 94 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Two-Thirds of Radio Audience Listen to Czech Radio"]

[Text] Prague—Last year, the number of listeners of Czech Radio (CRo) did not significantly decline. According to the surveys, the share of the CRo in the total number of radio listeners is approximately 65 percent. "The situation at the Praha, Radiozurnal, and Vltava radio stations is stable," Jaroslav Pochmon, director of programing, said when assessing 1993. The most popular programs are the Radiozurnal Segments of Narrative and Music [bloky slova a hudby]. The Morning Stream [ranni proud] is listened to by an audience of 1.7 million, and the Praha station Good Morning [dobre jitro] has 1.2 million listeners.

On Saturday [29 January], the management of the Radio Metropolis radio station sent a proposal for a "nonstandard" solution to the complex situation of the CRo in connection with financing its newscast program on the long-waves band to CRo Director General Vlastimil Jezek. The Radio Metropolis proposes that a "nonbiased private entity with sufficient financial, professional, and political guarantees, assume the long-wave broadcast. A condition would be a close programing cooperation with Czech Radio.

Weiss Discusses Topical Political Issues

AU0202095694 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 31 Jan 94 p 3

[Interview with Party of the Democratic Left Chairman Peter Weiss by Julius Gembicky; place and date not given: "The Policy of Subversion Is Destroying Slovakia"]

[Text] At a recent meeting in Spisska Nova Ves of Movement for a Democratic Slovakia [HZDS] supporters, Sergej Kozlik, deputy chairman of the governing movement, cast doubts on the "erroneous" voting of two reputable individuals—L. Pittner and P. Weiss. We interviewed Party of the Democratic Left [SDL] Chairman Peter Weiss and sought a response to this statement.

[Gembicky] Suggestions have also been made in connection with the statement by the deputy prime minister that, in the wake of the Slovak National Party [SNS], there could also be a split, provoked from the outside, within the SDL. Do you think they are realistic?

[Weiss] Such statements testify to the lack of matter-of-fact arguments and the political uncertainty arising from the ratio of votes in parliament—75:75. They also testify to the political methods that are part and parcel of the HZDS—that is, it gains a serious partner not on the basis of a political agreement but by indulging in deception, bringing discredit, engaging in corruption, exerting pressure, and causing disintegration. However, the gentlemen from the HZDS are mistaken if they think they will succeed in breaking up our party the way they did the SNS—by corruption that even the nationalists' representatives themselves did not try to hide. We did not enter into politics with grand slogans only to swap them at the appropriate moment for lucrative posts for a few months.

[Gembicky] What is the fundamental difference between your own and the government's draft amendment to the law on large privatization? Is a compromise between the two drafts possible?

[Weiss] During the talks with HZDS representatives, we strove to ensure that the rational core of the government draft amendment would be enhanced in the Privatization Committee by utilizing the new elements from our draft in the new version of the law that would be submitted by the group of deputies. Thus, there would be no need to comment on each version of the draft law. This version, which was drafted by Mr. Tomecko and J. Plesnik, has been prepared, but the HZDS rejected this course of action. One obstacle, apart from other problems, is that the privatization minister and the president of the National Property Fund [FNM] are one and the same person and that the finance minister and the chairman of the FNM Supervisory Council are also one and the same. The fact that the government does not want to pull back from this concentration of power is an indication of its unequivocal intention to carry out privatization on the basis of political criteria. If the government draft law on large privatization is approved, there is a risk that it will become infested with corruption. Privatization will not be sufficiently under the supervision of either parliament or the public. The result could be such a structure of owners—and also their interlinking to the state administration—that it would take a whole generation for us to extricate ourselves from such a social mechanism. Therefore, the HZDS deputies who raise their hands in favor of this amendment will bear an extraordinary, perhaps historical, responsibility. If ownership relations in this country are changed by such a method, the kind of political regime I am concerned about will evolve here.

[Gembicky] There is also anxiety among the leadership of your party that, when important decisions are being made in parliament, the coalition could put pressure on you via the issue of returning the former Communist Party of Slovakia's property. Is this anxiety warranted?

[Weiss] Representatives from the Christian Social Union came out with the first wave of speculation. There is no reason for me, as the party chairman, to be anxious about anything. I have never done anything at variance with the law. This is a purely legal dispute. We proceed from the fact that it is absurd to interpret the resolution of the former Federal Government and Constitutional Law No. 496/90 in such a way that we should again return what we have already handed over to the state. It will merely depend on the proper course of action by the state bodies. If anyone succumbs to the illusion that it is possible to exert pressure on the SDL due to this case, he is gravely mistaken.

[Gembicky] What do you think of the scenario put forward by the government coalition, a scenario that envisages, first, the approval of a new agenda, proposed by it, for the National Council of the Slovak Republic [NR SR], then the approval of a law on deputies, and, finally, the approval of a constitutional law on the transfer to a chancellory or presidential system?

[Weiss] We have seen how the HZDS leadership has managed to discipline and tame the SNS Deputies' Club. Its fundamental objective could consist of a return to the old idea of adopting a retroactive law according to which those who had resigned from their original deputies' clubs or had founded independent clubs would have to leave parliament, and substitute deputies would take their place. This would restore the ratio of forces that existed in parliament in January 1993, and only one or two votes would be missing for a constitutional majority. The beauty of this is also that the law would be valid only from 1 January 1993 and that it would not extend back to 1992, when two independent deputies also "appeared." However, it would affect the Knazkoites [supporters of Alliance of Slovak Democrats Chairman Milan Knazko] or, as the case may be, the Cernakites [supporters of SNS Chairman Ludovit Cernak]. If only one or two votes were lacking for a constitutional majority, the methods tried and tested with the SNS

would begin to be utilized. Then, if 90 votes were obtained in the NR SR, it would be possible to initiate a constitutional change, perhaps not for a chancellory but directly for a presidential system. I personally do not consider this scenario to be likely because its implementation would testify to the catastrophic level of the legal knowledge of those deputies who would vote for such a retroactive law.

[Gembicky] Realistically, however, what could stand in the way of this idea being put forward?

[Weiss] Respect for the principles of a law-governed state. Let us not punish the deputies who resigned from the HZDS Club or other clubs, even though we may have a different political and moral view of this, for something that was not at variance with the valid law when they did it.

[Gembicky] Would the SDL also be willing to cooperate with the SNS National Democratic Club in the event the extraordinary assembly in Zilina drives its members into the opposition?

[Weiss] It is never good to exclude anyone from cooperation in advance. If the situation referred to in your question arises, this will depend primarily on the club's program and on its specific political stances.

[Gembicky] From your point of view, what do you think of the recommendation made by the president to form a broad government coalition, and what is your reaction to the firm rejection of this idea by the HZDS district assemblies? For example, do you agree with their demands for the resignations of M. Zemko and P. Demes from the Office of the President? What do you say to their challenge that the deputies from the independent club give up their deputies' mandates in favor of the HZDS?

[Weiss] All of the demands made at the HZDS district assemblies are an expression of the governing movement's dominant social character. This movement is, more and more obviously, dividing into two streams. A stronger and therefore more dominant stream and a weak stream. This dominant stream, from which eight deputies have distanced themselves by their resignations from the movement, is made up of people who perceive politics as an instrument for satisfying their egoistic group or personal interests. These people, although they are often not up to their jobs, in fact comprise the most intrinsic part of the state administration and are "attached" to privatization projects. Therefore, they have an absolutely natural interest in boosting the power of the HZDS and, if possible, power that they would not have to share with anyone. These people are allergic to all supervision and to criticism of their course of action. They are assuming the right to determine who has an opinion or who must not have one. They are assuming the right to tell the president who he can and cannot have in his office merely because they have a personal aversion to someone or because they disagree with his political views. These elements of political impropriety, which we made substantial use of in the far-off times of the former regime, are incongruous in a democratic society and will increase tension and arouse anxiety about where the HZDS is heading.

[Gembicky] Despite what you have said about the HZDS, there are reports directly from the prime minister's circle that he has been successfully working on 15 SDL deputies who would support the HZDS at a critical moment. Five of them apparently are even supposed to be sure things. Do you know anything about such fishing in your territorial waters?

[Weiss] The prime minister more and more evidently is relying not on the quality of his economic policy and his good image abroad, but on destabilizing other deputies' clubs. I know that such attempts are being made against the SDL. Our deputies have told me this. However, the SDL is made of different stuff than part of the SNS, which fell apart under well-known circumstances. We are not intellectually or morally as bad as some people would like to think.

The policy based on subversion and disintegration is destroying Slovakia. Those who rely on it, like the proverbial drowning man clutching at a straw, may, in the end, become victims of it themselves.

Minister Denies Talks With Israel on MiG-29

LD0102202094 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1730 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] In an interview with TA SR [Slovak news agency], Defense Minister Imrich Andrejcak said that there have never been direct talks on MiG-29 aircraft between the Slovak Army and Israel. He was responding to the REUTER report in which Foreign Minister Jozef Moravcik said that Israel is able to refit this type of aircraft to Western standards and has allegedly already discussed cooperation.

Imrich Andrejcak said that the talks between Jozef Moravcik and the Israeli partners were not binding and were probably misinterpreted. However, the defense minister did not rule out the possibility that our Army would consider modernizing MiG-21's and MiG-29's as early as this year.

SZDSZ Parliamentary Leader on Party Program

AU0102140194 Budapest UJ MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian 31 Jan 94 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Gabor Kuncze, parliamentary group leader of the Alliance of Free Democrats, by Peter Petan on 30 January; place not given: "Growth Will Start by Itself—Gabor Kuncze Is Seeking the Answer"]

[Excerpts] After the three-day delegate meeting of the Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ], Gabor Kuncze, the party's prime ministerial candidate, gave an interview to UJ MAGYARORSZAG. [passage omitted]

[Petan] It has been said that you did not make the cause of the Hungarians living beyond the border part of your program. What is the reason for this?

[Kuncze] This has not been said. However, we did say that we do not wish to make the cause of the Hungarians beyond the border part of our campaign. As a matter of fact, other parties have also agreed with us on this. At our talks with Prime Minister Peter Boross, he also approved that this issue should not be made part of the campaign, rather, the settlement of their problems should be in all programs as a goal to be resolved.

[Petan] At the meeting of delegates, you were radiant with determination. It was stated many times that you cannot imagine the next government being formed without the free democrats, in fact, that you cannot imagine that it would not be the SZDSZ that forms the government. You called for unity and cooperation, advocated conciliation, and recommended the competition of the programs to everyone instead of flinging abuse at each other. Do you not think that this change of the image is a little late? How much formality and how much real content is in this determination?

[Kuncze] On one hand, the fact that the SZDSZ is able to appear as a party like this is not a change of image, rather, it is the result of much work and a long process. We have been working on this since Ivan Peto was elected chairman. On the other hand, there is no external appearance and inner content, these cannot be separated. The SZDSZ looks 100 percent like a party that is preparing for a governmental role. It has an accepted election program that can be turned into a government program when the situation arises, it has suitable candidates who can gain people's confidence, and we have adequate political experience and practice. In my view, the SZDSZ is indeed a party that can be elected. [passage omitted]

[Petan] The biggest emphasis was placed on economic issues. In your view, how many years will it take for the economy to become restored and what are the most important tasks?

[kuncze] The economy will be in order when the conditions for growth are established; after that, growth will automatically start in the economy. Therefore, the real big issue is the establishment of the conditions for growth. The necessary measures will have to be made this year, and the system of regulations will have to be adjusted from 1 January 1995. Through these, it will be possible to establish the conditions in one or two years, and following this, it will be up to the economy whether growth starts, which, as a matter of fact, is the precondition for increasing living standards.

[Petan] Do you really think that the next government will be forced to do its work under much more difficult circumstances than the Antall-government was?

[Kuncze] The situation is worse than it was four years ago in several areas of the macro-economy. This is a fact whether we think about the foreign trade deficit, the foreign balance of payments deficit, or the domestic balance of payments. We are saying that the situation has to be honestly examined because solutions will have to be found to the real conditions. Today, the scope for maneuver in politics is much smaller than it was four years ago, there is little point in arguing about this because it is obvious. The unemployment of 700,000 is a terrible problem, and the budget deficit is a problem that obstructs the economy. Answers have to be found to these questions. [passage omitted]

[Petan] You clearly declared that the Hungarian Socialist Party [MSZP] is an elections and political opponent of the SZDSZ. This was an answer to those who predicted the coalition cooperation of the two parties. At the same time, you also stated that, in the interest of solving the country's problems, you are willing to cooperate with anyone who can and wants to act. Do you not feel that you have opened another door by saying this?

[Kuncze] Why do you not ask if I feel that this is a door opened in the other direction? The SZDSZ has always emphasized that, as a party in the center, it is open to all democratic parties if the country's governability demands this and the principles and programs can be harmonized. [passage omitted]

KDNP Official Discusses Economic Program

AU0202124094 Budapest PESTI HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Feb 94 p 6

[Interview with Andor Mandoky, head of the Economic Committee of the Christian Democratic People's Party, by Henrik Hammang; place and date not given: "Reevaluted Debt"]

[Text] The parties running in the upcoming elections, including the Christian Democratic People's Party [KDNP], have formulated their economic programs. We asked Andor Mandoky, head of the Economic Committee of the KDNP, about the Christian Democrats' economic concepts.

[Hammang] The KDNP often criticized the current privatization practice. Will there be any change in this if you are part of the government in the next four years too?

[Mandoky] We regard privatization as a fundamental issue of the new social and economic order. The new structure and the functioning of the economy will improve through privatization. We formulated our views on the issue at our congress held in Godollo in the spring of 1992. We had reservations regarding the methods of this process that started before the elections, methods that we took over without criticism in order to shape our new order. We want an evident list of property, something required by law. On the basis of this, we want a systematic privatization process, as well as openness, supervision possibilities, and the discovery of abuses. We are in favor of the emergence of broad strata of owners. We are in favor of developing strata of small and medium-size entrepreneurs.

[Hammang] Many people claim that only a reform of the state administration could lead to real changes in the economy. Do you have any relevant concepts in your program?

[Mandoky] Our economic program contains the reform of state administration, together with a program ensuring an economic revival as soon as possible. Experts are currently working on this. We think that a rational reduction of expenses in itself will not solve the problems of economic crisis and state administration. We count much more on the positive effect of an increase in production and services. Therefore, we attribute great importance to privatization in this respect. It is a basic requirement for both domestic and foreign buyers to use the property obtained at a favorable cost, rather than reduce it, use it up, or take it out. They should create jobs and provide services at competitive prices.

The useful handling of state property is the other area with considerable resources. Saving and operating the viable state-owned production capacities for purposes of taxation and employment represents the basis of our economic program. The resulting positive processes could indirectly help the problems facing the budget by increasing the income.

[Hammang] One can mostly achieve an increase in income by increasing taxes. However, we can no longer follow this road. Is there a solution at all?

[Mandoky] In our view, for a more proportional tax burden, it is necessary to reexamine our taxation system, including a shift from income-type taxation to consumer-type taxation, the taxation of big properties, and focusing on a family-type taxation in the personal income tax.

We also think that strengthening the taxation discipline is essential for financial stability. Supervision should be strengthened in order to discover the hidden incomes. Investments and research-development should be encouraged through tax allowances, and the tax policy should serve ventures that increase investment and create jobs.

[Hammang] In addition to helping the ventures, it is important to develop a welfare network. Are there any possibilities of increasing welfare expenses in the near future?

[Mandoky] Welfare expenses are closely connected to the economic situation. It was not by accident that we Christian Democrats were the first to turn to economic issues, because we have a strong commitment to correctly handling the social problems.

Halting regression and starting an economic revival are the basic goals of our economic program. We know that this is a process that needs a longer time. Economic revival depends on the prevailing economic program and the professional abilities serving the implementation of this program. At the moment, it is irresponsible to promise an increase in the standard of living and to suggest the need to further increase the welfare burdens and expenses. We must concentrate all our efforts to accelerate the economy and to increase production, services, and exports.

[Hammang] However, all this is hindered by the debt burden left to us by the previous regime and the need to repay the interest.

[Mandoky] We have repeatedly expressed our position on the issue of debt servicing and credits, and this problem makes up one chapter of our program. Naturally, we accept the repayment of our debts. However, we wonder about the heavy burden of debt servicing, a burden that questions our ability to emerge from the prevailing economic crisis. Therefore, we think that a reexamination of the problem is justified in any case.

Pawlak to Brussels To Sign 'Partnership' Plan

LD0202091694 Warsaw PAP in Polish 0800 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Feb—On Wednesday morning, Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak left for a two-day working visit to Brussels.

The head of the government will meet NATO acting Secretary General Sergio Silvio Balanzino; Belgian Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene; Jacques Delors, chairman of the European Communities Commission; and Willem van Eekelen, secretary general of the Western European Union.

During his visit to NATO main headquarters, the prime minister will sign documents on Poland's membership in the Partnership for Peace program, which he was authorized to do by the government on 1 February.

The prime minister will also take part in a conference organized by the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

Comments Before Leaving

LD0202101094 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 0900 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Excerpt] Before leaving Warsaw for Brussels, Waldemar Pawlak was asked whether Partnership for Peace would guarantee our NATO membership. He said:

[Begin Pawlak recording] I think this is not just the issue of Partnership for Peace but also a matter of the association with the European Union. Apart from the issue of security, political, military, and economic matters, partnership for development is also very important, and so is looking for forms of cooperation that would give Poland an opportunity for cooperation with the European Union as a partner. I think this is a fundamental condition, particularly because security issues may be a problem in the future, while economic problems are a problem today and should be solved today. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Pawlak Interviewed on Domestic, Foreign Issues

BR0202140494 Brussels LE SOIR in French 2 Feb 94 p 2

[Interview with Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak by Pol Mathil in Warsaw; date not given: "On the Polish Left and the World"]

[Text] [Mathil] One hundred days after taking office as prime minister of a government of the left in Poland, you are making your first visit to Brussels. How are you going to explain to your Western interlocutors that Poland, the most anti-communist of the former Soviet bloc countries, has replaced, after four years, a regime born out of Solidarity with a government formed of two parties with their roots in the former regime?

[Pawlak] My generation is fortunate to enter upon the political scene at a time when we ourselves are deciding our fate, while our parents and grandparents were forced to live under the constraints of the Communist regime and look for their spot in the sunshine. Certain people now say that we must do away with Communism in the country. But we cannot do away with Communism in a country which never accepted the Communism in the first place. We were the only Eastern bloc country to have maintained intact its national memory, private agriculture, church and intellectual elite. Within the group which was, apparently, condemned to uniformity, we were different. This aspect is an essential element of the present situation.

[Mathil] You do not therefore like the definition of your coalition as "post-Communist"?

[Pawlak] No, I find it anachronistic, dating from the former era in fact. Also, the past history of politicians and political parties in Poland, of the people from Solidarity also, is very complicated.

My party, the Peasant Party, began well before the Communist era. It has been active in Polish politics for a hundred years. Such a party cannot be described as "post-Communist."

[Mathil] And the reasons for your electoral success? An ideological vote?

[Pawlak] No, I don't believe so, it was a pragmatic vote. A signal that the economy is more than statistics and abstract accounting, it is above all people. I believe the vote indicated that, for the Poles, the affairs of the present and the future are more important than those of the past, and day-to-day problems eclipsed any ideological debate. The 1991 elections had already signalled that certain consequences of the reforms were hitting the population very hard. But this signal was ignored. As the government did not change course, the 1993 elections showed that the political climate had changed radically.

[Mathil] Alternating governments is in fact a quite normal phenomenon in a democracy, but not when it brings to power two parties as burdened by the past as your own. You are accused of rebuilding a model of the past?

[Pawlak] That is the view of people who have not noticed the far-reaching changes in the structures and generations in our parties. Also, virtually all those who are involved in the exercise of power have been confirmed in their position by the ballot box.

Cohabitation With Lech Walesa

[Mathil] Poland is the first country with cohabitation between a government of the left and a president of the right, like in France, but in reverse. What are your relations with Lech Walesa?

[Pawlak] Good. I believe that it is in the interests of the country for them to remain as good as possible. We do

not deal with symbols, but with specific, concrete questions. On any important and urgent matters, I never have any problem in gaining access to the president.

[Mathil] After three months of cohabitation, has there been no major conflict between the president and the prime minister?

[Pawlak] Even if there had been, I would not tell you.

[Mathil] The fact remains that three key ministries, defense, foreign, and the interior, remain the reserve of the president. Do these ministers remain outside the control of the prime minister?

[Pawlak] They are members of the government which I head. Under the Constitution, the government is appointed by the parliament, but the individuals who head these three departments are chosen in consultation with the president. Admittedly, this is a situation with the potential for conflict, but Polish cohabitation makes it possible to arrive at a compromise.

[Mathil] The Solidaruty governments, from Mazowiecki to Suchocka, pursued a policy of reforms admired in the West but rejected by the voters. You described it as a "vehicle heading for the abyss." What do you do to stop it?

[Pawlak] The sentence is not complete, I was alluding to the abyss of social conflict. An "active economy" is required, in which not only a few monetarist instruments but all the players, and notably the government, must play a role. We must understand that there is a limit to social resilience, beyond which there is the danger of provoking an explosion, destabilization, and the end to reforms. That is why we have begun by looking at the situation of the most underprivileged.

[Mathil] Your critics claim that carrying out your election promises will threaten the cause of reforms and trigger rising inflation.

[Pawlak] For the moment, inflation is lower than expected and in any event it can only be meaningfully discussed after a certain period of time.

[Mathil] You are arriving in Brussels the very day after the entry into force of the association accord with the European Union negotiated by previous governments. Does your government of the left have any reservations regarding this treaty?

[Pawlak] It is enough to look at our foreign trade debt, one half of which, or more than one billion dollars in 1993, stems from trade with the EEC. It is not of question of listing preferences on paper, but of achieving real cooperation.

[Mathil] Do you mean to say that Poland is discriminated against in terms of access to Western markets?

[Pawlak] That is putting it in strong terms. But you could say that the European Union applies solutions to Poland which it would not like to see applied to itself.

[Mathil] You have the reputation of being a protectionist. Why?

[Pawlak] I don't know. I have simply asked the question: Why has not Poland so far used all available means in order to defend its interests as the countries of the European Union have done?

[Mathil] In Brussels, you are going to sign Poland's access to the Partnership for Peace. Is it true that as recently as last Friday you were not sure that you would be able to do it this Wednesday?

[Pawlak] The decision to sign was taken at a summit with Mr. Clinton in Prague. But it was a question of having the full backing of the government. This was obtained on Friday.

[Mathil] This agreement has been strongly criticized in Poland, notably by your president. Is the partnership considered to be insufficient?

[Pawlak] It is a complex matter. Apart from the external dangers which could be posed in the future, there are more immediate aspects of internal order. This is why we formulated the idea of a "Partnership for Development." And Mr. Clinton's statement on the need to enlarge access to Western markets by the countries of Central Europe shows a similar thinking. Security is a very broad concept which goes beyond bilateral relations between Poland and NATO for example.

The "Partnership" Creates A Draught Zone

[Mathil] Do you agree with Henry Kissinger for whom the "partnership" creates a no man's land between Russia and NATO?

[Pawlak] I prefer to say "a draught zone" where you might catch a cold. The situation is characterized by uncertainties which the ambiguities of the "partnership" do not remove.

[Mathil] What dangers would you cite to show the fragility of the situation?

[Pawlak] I would begin by the elements of internal stability, social and economic. The quicker we achieve this stability, notably through international cooperation, the easier it will be to solve wide, long-term problems. But I do not believe we are under a direct threat in our international environment.

[Mathil] So how do you see events in Russia and above all the results of the recent elections?

[Pawlak] I see it as further proof that reforms cannot be achieved independently of the social climate.

[Mathil] But do you see in this result a danger to Poland? Belarus and Ukraine, two buffer states between Poland

and Russia, are being slowly "sucked in" by Moscow. What do you think of the idea of Russia's "legitimate interests" in the "near abroad"? Do you feel this is relevant to or even targeted at Poland?

[Pawlak] Our present relations with Russia's president and government are not of a nature to justify such fears. In any event, we take our decisions in complete sovereignty and we have no reason to believe that Russia does not respect this. But of course time will tell.

[Mathil] Exactly, you have time. At the age of 34, you are certainly one of the youngest prime ministers in the world. People say you are very ambitious. Is it true that you will be a candidate against Lech Walesa at the next presidential elections?

[Pawlak] I have a job now which is very interesting and which I find totally satisfying. I do not know if I am an ambitious man, but I am certainly not a man in a hurry.

Government Moves on Partnership, EC

WS0202110994 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Feb 94 p 2

[Article by Ma.S.: "Prime Minister Will Sign 'Partnership for Peace'"]

[Text] *Yesterday, Waldemar Pawlak's government debated "Partnership for Peace," Poland's treaty of association with the EC, and a social contract. The ministers were obliged to implement a UN resolution imposing sanctions on Libya.*

—During his visit to NATO Headquarters in Brussels, which begins today, the prime minister will sign a document pertaining to Poland's joining the "Partnership for Peace" program. The government authorized the prime minister to place his signature, Andrzej Wieczorkiewicz (under secretary of state in the Council of Ministers Office) told journalists. He also said Foreign Minister Andrzej Olechowski will not attend the Brussels meeting. Detailed principles of our participation in the program will be subject to negotiations to be conducted with those who will participate in it. Lithuania and Romania have already declared their willingness to join.

—The Council of Ministers heard a report from the foreign minister concerning the fact that the treaty on Poland's association with the EC has gone into effect. In accordance with an agreement signed in mid-December 1991, the treaty became effective on 1 February. Poland his signed the treaty for 10 years, which does not mean, however, that we will automatically join the Western European Union in 2004. But what will happen is that, from now on, we will have influence on decisions made in Brussels. Joint association agencies will be established. The extent of our relations with the countries of "the 12" will also be widened: Apart from trade, it will include the flow of capital, services, and labor.

—Labor Minister Leszek Miller presented an up-to-date report before the Council of Ministers concerning work on a social contract. This coming Friday [4 February], substantive negotiations are to begin among the government, trade unions, territorial self-governments, and employer organizations. Both the Council of Ministers and its chief "are eager to sign an agreement on social guarantees as soon as possible."

So far, the different parties have managed to come to agreement on certain technical aspects. It is already known that negotiations will be conducted in six groups. The government will be represented by the following ministries: Labor and Social Policy, Health, Land-Use Management and Construction, and Education. Let us recall here that Prime Minister Pawlak declared his willingness to sign a social contract as far back as his inaugural speech in the Sejm.

When asked when the contract will be signed, Labor Minister Miller refused to set a date. All he said was that the groups will continue their work for several months, while the negotiations are supposed to be "long and intensive." According to a communique issued by the [government's] Press Office, the Council of Ministers authorized Deputy Prime Minister Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz to coordinate work on the contract. Minister Miller, for his part, informed journalists that supervising all of the work will be leaders of the Council of Ministers Economic Committee (the committee subordinated to Deputy Prime Minister Marek Borowski) and the Council of Ministers Sociopolitical Committee (subordinated to Cimoszewicz).

—The government proposed an amendment to the Transport Law and also debated devoting part of the Treasury's shares for purposes of reprivatization. The ministers failed to reach a decision on the issue.

NATO Mission Arrives To Discuss 'Partnership'

LD0102133594 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1105 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] A NATO Headquarters fact-finding mission arrived in Poland today for discussions on the Partnership for Peace program. The delegation members are the permanent representatives of Denmark and Germany to NATO, and representatives of the supreme commander, Europe. The delegation will be received by Foreign Minister Andrzej Olechowski and Jerzy Milewski, secretary of state in the Ministry of National Defense.

Holds News Conference

LD0102212494 Warsaw TVP Television First Program Network in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Report by correspondent Katarzyna Kolenda; relayed by Polonia TV network]

[Text] One day before Prime Minister Pawlak's departure for Brussels, a NATO Headquarters information mission arrived in Warsaw.

[Begin recording of Herman Von Richthofen, German representative to NATO, in English with superimposed Polish translation] The purpose of our mission is, to a certain extent, to demonstrate that NATO is treating the Partnership for Peace scheme seriously. We would like to begin political and military cooperation within this scheme as soon as possible. [end recording]

Members of the mission declared that, before the end of this year, joint exercises of Polish and NATO armed forces will be held. [video cuts to show General Stanislaw Wozniak speaking to camera] For the time being, we are not considering the number of divisions assigned to the scheme. We are considering the possibility of selecting small forces. We are talking here about a platoon, a company.

An agreement that Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak will sign tomorrow concerns political consent for Poland's participation in the scheme. A detailed document is being prepared, and, in the view of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it will be signed in a few weeks' time. It is still not known how much participation in the scheme will cost us: This year's budget does not envision any expenditure for this purpose.

Representatives of the NATO mission discussed Poland's participation in the scheme with Foreign Minister Andrzej Olechowski and Jerzy Milewski, head of the National Security Office. Piotr Kolodziejczyk, the minister of national defense, and General Tadeusz Wilecki, head of the General Staff, could not meet the NATO delegation because they are on vacation with the president in the Karkonosze Mountains.

President To Visit Switzerland in May

WS0102142294 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Feb 94 p 23

[Article by Joanna Boczkowska from Bern: "Walesa Is Going to Switzerland"]

[Text] *President Lech Walesa will visit Switzerland on 25-27 May. The idea of inviting the Polish guest to pay a visit, which is regarded by the Swiss as the year's most important state visit, was first put forward by Otto Stich, finance minister and the Confederation's president for this year. The visit will be an opportunity to "establish closer contacts between the two countries," according to Mario Carrera (President Stich's press spokesman), in a statement to RZECZPOSPOLITA.*

Issues linked to both countries' membership in the same group within the IMF will also be discussed. It is worth recalling here that last year President Stich came out strongly in favor of Switzerland's joining the IMF, and he also made efforts to have Poland included in the same group [within the IMF] as Switzerland.

Even though a lot of time is still left in which to define a detailed program for the visit, it is already known unofficially at this stage that President Stich would like to play host to his guest in his home canton of Solothurn. The city of Solothurn plays quite a significant role in the history of Polish-Swiss contacts. Tadeusz Kosciuszko stayed and died there in the years 1815-17. To this day in the city, there is a modest but very beautiful museum devoted to the Polish national hero.

Speaker Receives Belarusian Ambassador to Warsaw

LD0102183694 Warsaw PAP in Polish 1550 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Feb—Sejm Speaker Jozef Oleksy received Belarusian Ambassador Vladimir Senko on 1 February. The Sejm Chancellery has reported that the ambassador described the internal situation in Belarus in connection with the recent dismissal of Stanislav Shushkievich, chairman of the Belarusian parliament.

They discussed Belarusian-Russian relations in the areas of the unification of the monetary systems of both countries and closer economic cooperation. Much attention was devoted to the Partnership for Peace program, particularly the procedure of joining the program.

Both men expressed deep satisfaction with the state of bilateral relations but pointed out that the level of parliamentary contacts was insufficient.

At the end of the meeting, Ambassador Senko issued an official invitation to the Sejm speaker to visit Belarus, the Sejm Chancellery statement says.

Silesian Railways To Stage 2-Hour Strike

LD0102204394 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1900 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] A two-hour warning strike, which is to take place on 2 February, has been announced for the entire Silesian DOKP [Regional State Railways Directorate] region by the Regional Solidarity Section of Railway Employees. The strike will start at 0700 [0600 GMT]. The traffic of passenger and freight trains will be halted. The other trade union confederations of the region are also to join in the strike.

The trade union members are demanding payment of the arrears of 850,000 zlotys [Z] due to them for last year and a pay raise of Z800,000 for each employee from 1 January. The trade unions have announced that, unless the Polish State Railways [PKP] General Directorate embarks on negotiations, the trade unions will make preparations for an all-out strike.

Arms Industry Plans Strike After Talks Fail

WS0202110794 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Feb 94 p 2

[Article by B.I.W.: "Arms Industry in Attack"]

[Text] Tomorrow there will be an eight-hour strike of defense industry factories. On Tuesday [1 February], the government did not reach an agreement with the Inter-Union Strike Committee [MKS] of arms industry employees, who on 9 February will take part in the "Solidarity" demonstration against increasing unemployment and prices, and the decrease in employee incomes. "Certain traditional elements of arms-industry products will, of course, not be armed," we were told by "Solidarity" branch head Stanislaw Glowacki.

The demands of the arms industry have changed only slightly since the "Solidarity" manifestation in front of the Office of the Council of Ministers last September. At that time, 2,000 employees of arms-industry factories declared that they had had enough of the negotiations, which they saw as fruitless. After seven-hour negotiations on 1 February, most of the demands of the MKS (Trade Union of the Electromachine Industry, National Section of the Arms Industry of "Solidarity," the "Metalworkers" Federation) were included in the column of differences of opinions with the government.

The arms-industry employees demanded, among other things, that the governmental level of orders for military equipment and ammunition be set "at a level that guarantees maintenance of the state's defense readiness" (5.5 trillion zlotys). The government did not go beyond the amounts of money envisioned in the budget bill and declared that money obtained through the sale of equipment would be earmarked for such purchases. As for the issue of covering the costs of maintaining the so-called defense reserves (readiness to begin manufacturing military equipment in the event of war, which is required by the Army) between 1990 and 1993, the government promised that it would once again present the Council of Ministers with the proposal to cover these costs with the companies' debts to the budget. The government stressed that the budget bill envisions money for the restructurization of this sector: money obtained from credit guarantees and the so-called EFSAL [expansion unknown] fund. Trade unions believe that this should be financed, in addition, through state subsidies (only every third company retained its creditworthiness). They also demanded separate legal regulations concerning social protection for arms-industry employees. The government spoke about how the popiwek [tax on excessive wage increases] would be abolished, which the MKS also found unacceptable. The MKS also demanded wage increases to compensate for price increases (in September 1993 they were at the level of 60 percent of average pay in the country). The government pointed out that indexation of wages is not possible now and that it is holding talks with trade unions on the issue of wage levels.

As for the issue of recovering money for deliveries of equipment to the former Soviet Union, the government will continue negotiations with the Russian Federation and, as previously, will compensate the Russian debt with Poland's dues for the sold equipment. The MKS wants the losses to be covered regardless of the result of the negotiations with Russia. Also unresolved is the problem of limiting Poland's negative balance-of-equipment exports to states under UN resolutions, as well as the issue of prepension relief. However, the government confirmed that the duty-free contingent for importing military equipment exclusively concerns products that are not manufactured in Poland or that are imported to be assembled in Polish arms factories.

Kaczynski on 'Recommunization,' Presidency

AU0202113894 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Jan 94 p 7

[Interview with Center Accord leader Jaroslaw Kaczynski by Igor Zalewski and Piotr Zaremba; place and date not given: "We Will Not Stop Getting Rid of the Vestiges of the People's Republic"]

[Text] [ZYCIE] Bronislaw Geremek [Democratic Union parliamentary chief] has said that he will sit down at the same table as other Solidarity groups in order to discuss a joint presidential candidate. Would you sit at the same table as Geremek?

[Kaczynski] Unless we want the present ruling camp to win the presidency, a Solidarity candidate must have the broadest possible support. It would have to be someone who appeals to both the anticommunist community and to those voters who are not fundamentally anticommunist but who nevertheless appreciate our values. I have in mind the Democratic Union and Liberal-Democratic Congress electorate. I do not know if the candidate will be recognized by everyone.

[ZYCIE] You have lost hope in Walesa?

[Kaczynski] Yes. It is not true that I have changed my mind about him, as the mass media suggest I have.

[ZYCIE] What are the principles that join Center Accord [PC], the Christian-National Union, Peasant Accord, and the Movement for the Republic into one bloc?

[Kaczynski] Christian values, national traditions, the belief in a market economy, and mutual agreement as to the methods of safeguarding Poland's security and its pro-Western orientation. Just like Western right-wing parties, we have no intention of concealing our differences. The German CSU [Christian Social Union] consists of avowed traditionalists and liberals.

[ZYCIE] How much is the idea of decommunization still realistic? After all, the heirs of communism won the last elections.

[Kaczynski] I do not know how many votes they will have next time, but we are certainly not going to stop getting rid of the vestiges of the People's Republic. It does not matter what kind of label one attaches to the ruling coalition. Are we to accept the increasing autonomy of the Interior Ministry, the increasing distortions to the banking system, and the lack of equal opportunities? To change the administration, one can

use various methods, such as promoting young people, who are not burdened by communist practices.

[ZYCIE] But in a few years' time, the personnel relationships you are criticizing will be so firmly rooted that it will be impossible to remove them.

[Kaczynski] Yes, it will be more difficult to combat them, especially because we do not accept revolutionary methods of struggle. But does that mean we have to accept a system that erodes our cultural standards?

[ZYCIE] You say that the Pawlak Government is not only bad, it is also in favor of recommunization.

[Kaczynski] The Polish left wing is really not interested in changes. The Democratic Left Alliance [SLD] is backed by red capital, which is eating away at the state budget. But, fortunately, the electorate is in favor of maintaining the present economic and social structures. Whatever Mr. Kwasniewski [leader of the SLD] tries to do, he cannot act against the interests of the electorate.

[ZYCIE] What does recommunization involve?

[Kaczynski] Among other things, it involves making local government bodies dependent on the wishes of the parties that form the ruling coalition. Prime Minister Suchocka fired good PC provincial governors because they belonged to the parliamentary opposition. We condemned this action, but what is happening today is quite different. Local bodies of the Social Democratic Party of the Republic of Poland or the Polish Peasant Party [PSL] are actually recommending candidates for various posts. That signals the return of a classic nomenklatura.

[ZYCIE] The right-wing bloc has formed its own constitutional commission. What kind of principles will the right wing's draft constitution enshrine?

[Kaczynski] Christian and Polish values, strong guarantees of ownership rights, and democracy.

The Senate's draft constitution of 1991 was not supported by the PC. Any drastic increase in the president's powers is the first step toward a dictatorship, and not only with Walesa as president. Other public institutions are simply too weak. A strong presidency would turn everyone into the Belweder's clients.

Even the comparatively weak provision in the Small Constitution, whereby the foreign, interior, and defense ministers are appointed on the president's recommendation, means that these ministries are dependent on the president. Does the Pawlak government control these ministries? I do not wish to defend the interests of left-wing parties. However, it is worth noticing that, even with their huge parliamentary majority, the SLD and the PSL are incapable of gaining control over these ministries. They are taking part in an opportunistic political contest with the Belweder, but at the same time they know how weak they really are.

'Increasingly Closer' PSL-Church Ties Viewed

WS0202120694 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Feb 94 p 2

[Article by Miroslaw Usidus: "Church Well-Wishing but Also Cautious"]

[Text] To win the trust of the church, it is not enough to show up in a cathedral a few times and take a picture of oneself with a cardinal. That is the opinion of right-wing politicians. Such is also, more or less, the conclusion expressed in a statement by Primate Jozef Glemp upon his return from a visit to Germany.

The right word here is trust because the church protested against the word "support." The Christian-National Union [ZChN] won the sympathy of priests with their firm fight for issues that party activists, judging from the statements of hierarchy representatives, consider important. The ZChN was accused of blindly following the church of defending everything that was said to be its stance or in its interest. Common are opinions that this devotion paid off to the party of Jurek and Niesiolowski. In the 1991 elections, many representatives of the clergy portrayed to believers the election list of the Electoral Catholic Action, established by the ZChN, as the right list to choose.

The celebration of the 100th anniversary of the peasant movement in the Warsaw cathedral, declarations (in the statements of leaders, at least) of the desire to defend the Concordat, statements protecting money collected at church Masses from tax, references to the image of a traditionally religious peasant who is tied to the belief of his forefathers as much as he is to his land—as a result of all this...

A Faint Odor of Incense

...has began to surround the Polish Peasant Party [PSL].

It is difficult to say how many representatives of the clergy have been influenced by it. There are priests, such as the well-known Boguslaw Bijak, who have been engaged in the policy of improving relations with the peasants for a long time. Many examples of contacts between peasant activists and rural priests are no secret. All the same, it is not very likely that the church will get really involved in the coming self-governmental elections, or in any other elections in the near future.

Representatives of the hierarchy are rather cautious. "I do not know whether this is merely a demonstration or the real and true attachment of a great number of people—of farmers or people linked to farming—which is tied to the church," says Cardinal Jozef Glemp.

Caution as well as friendliness is also recommended by rightist politicians, traditionally linked to the church. "It is a very good thing that the PSL is willing to defend Catholic interests," says Marek Jurek. "However, we must wait and see how it will react to really important issues, such as the defense of the unborn."

He believes that neither the members of the party, where one can come across "former members of the Polish United Workers' Party," nor the roots of Pawlak's party, "which stems from SL Wola [not further identified] or from PSL-Liberation," nor the behavior of the PSL Deputies' Club when the antiabortion bill was being considered, guarantee that the PSL will defend Catholic tenets in politics.

We Do Not Envy, We Are Not Surprised

Rightist politicians give assurances that the increasingly closer relations between the PSL and the church are not a cause of envy or surprise for them. "The church cannot afford to be in conflict with the establishment [preceding word in English]; it has certain things to see through, such as the Concordat; the PSL may become a supporter of the church. In the doctrinal sense, it is enough to broaden the peasants' economic antiliberalism with philosophical antiliberalism—to transform from a party of young Boryna [a peasant character in Polish literature] to a party of old Boryna," explains one of the coalition politicians.

More radical PSL activists, such as Jacek Soska, do not like the party's gravitation toward Christian-national positions. This is not only because they differ as far as the diagnosis concerning the party's electorate's expectations is concerned; they also first of all ask what their party will gain if it develops closer relations with the church. The question that is frequently asked is whether the PSL, in fact, needs the special favors of the church. As is often recalled, this party won voters with its criticism of the economic policy of the Solidarity governments. It did not really get very deep into the philosophical side of things.

Spiroiu, Aleksandrov Oppose UN Action on FRY

AU0202124594 Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 31 Jan 94 p 1

["Al.A."-signed report: "The Ministers Mend What Was Spoiled by Journalists"]

[Text] At the end of last week, Romanian National Defense Minister Lieutenant General Niculae Spiroiu received his Bulgarian counterpart, Valentin Aleksandrov. Despite the fact that one would expect closer political ties between Romania and Bulgaria—as the two countries are neighbors, they have similar domestic problems, and a chance that if they had cooperated they would find a way to solve the difficulties generated by the crisis situation outside their borders. Except for a few random attempts to further their ties, relations between the two countries have been characterized by indifference, perhaps even competition.

The Bulgarian defense minister's visit was due for several months, but it was postponed a number of times, although the reasons for that had nothing to do with the nature of bilateral relations. Merely one week before the meeting of the two ministers, a certain suspicion and tension emerged again as a consequence of the fact that the Bulgarian press had published some false information claiming that Romania had massed troops along the common border.

However, in Bucharest, the two defense ministers still managed to find a common "language." They reasserted their consequent support for the political and diplomatic settlement of the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and excluded the variant of military involvement, which they termed as dangerous for both conflict parties [the Bosnian Serbs and the NATO allies acting on behalf of the United Nations], because of the high probability that, as a consequence of such involvement, the conflict would expand. In the same context, the ministers agreed that neither country would send troops to join the "blue helmets" in former Yugoslavia. Such a decision was only natural, whereas the opposite would have been quite unusual, as UN peacekeeping operations are never carried out by forces of countries that neighbor a conflict region.

During the visit, they also signed the Romanian-Bulgarian military cooperation accord. Among other things, the accord also provides for cooperation in the education and training of military personnel, a chapter that, in view of the Partnership for Peace, might be equally interesting for both countries.

Zhirinovskiy Stresses Religious Threat to Serbs

LD0102231794 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2211 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Trebinje, 1 Feb (TANJUG)—The Russian people have chosen a new political course in both domestic and foreign policy, Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia, stressed in Trebinje this evening. Zhirinovskiy was greeted by around 10,000 citizens of Trebinje and neighboring municipalities in eastern Herzegovina who gathered around Ducic's monument in Freedom Square.

Zhirinovskiy stressed that the Russian people had suffered a lot of hardships in the past years, but that the Serb people of Bosnia-Herzegovina were exposed to greater hardships.

"This is the war which has been waged against the Slavs for more than a century. I represent a country which has for years defended the Orthodox world from barbarians," Zhirinovskiy said.

According to him, the enemies of the Slav cause and the Orthodox world are now looking for a different weapon to use "against us." That weapon is religion, because the Catholics from Rome and the Muslims from the south are trying to destroy the Slav world, Zhirinovskiy believes.

"You are standing at the very border of our Slav world," Zhirinovskiy said, recalling that there are no enemies in the north, east, and west, but, he said, the last enemy remains in the south [sentence as received].

"You Serbs are in a difficult position, you have been encircled from all sides, but they forgot that you and we are one people and that there are 300 million of us," Zhirinovskiy said to tumultuous applause.

"If they created a community of nations in the west, we have to create another alliance with you, Serbs—a Slav alliance in the east. Then peace and democracy will be everywhere and there will be no states to impose their will on us. Our East Europe is spiritually richer than the West, and if we take into account military issues, the Russian military factor is the strongest in the world," Zhirinovskiy stressed.

"You received moral support from us. But if it becomes necessary we will send you thousands of volunteers. If that proves insufficient, new weapons will come from us. We will throw our enemy into the sea," Zhirinovskiy said.

"We have to tell our enemies that the time has come to stop mistreating the Slavs. The time has come for the borders of the Slav-Christian world to be made secure. I am not threatening anyone, but let the Vatican know that the borders of the Catholic Church influence end in Italy," Zhirinovskiy said.

Serbs Told 'Pay No Attention' to Peace Talks

AU0102175994 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1609 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Interview with Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic by Vid Blagojevic on 1 February; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Blagojevic] Radovan Karadzic, president of the Srpska republic, commented on yesterday's visit by Mr. Vladimir Zhirinovskiy to the Srpska republic and Bijeljina in the following way to your reporter:

[Karadzic] I would like to say the Mr. Zhirinovskiy is welcome [words indistinct]. He is not just any Russian, but a Russian who has behind him several million voters, and of course their families—so a very significant number of Russians—and since we have very good relations with the Russian Government and the Russian opposition [words indistinct] with the opposition, just as we gladly meet the government. Things are certainly changing in Russia. What I can tell our listeners and the local radio stations is that, unfortunately, in our wish to have peace as soon as possible, we were hoping that peace could come soon.

However, the Muslim side has opted for war, and the United States has decided to support the Muslim commitment to war by recognizing the actual situation on the ground that the Muslims have achieved by force of arms. That bothers us as that means there will be more suffering, particularly among the Muslim people, but we should also be glad about it, since if the actual situation on the ground created in fighting is recognized, then it will be recognized for the Serbs as well, and the Serbs control 60 percent of the territory. The Serbs will achieve their aims to a greater extent even though with more casualties than if there were to be peace.

We have adopted important decisions at the general staff level. Our people have to be completely mobilized. We are either a nation or not. We are either a nation or we will disappear. Our enemies have to know that it is dangerous to fight against the Serbs, that when cornered, the Serbs have no other choice. We have no choice but to win. We did not want to defeat the Muslims. We wanted them to win on their territory and us to win on ours, and to part our ways. If they do not want to, then it is our duty to defend every inch of our country. There are no more percentages. Nobody can guarantee any percentages to the Muslims, and they will most certainly get much less than they could have had if they had accepted [word indistinct].

[Blagojevic] Asked about the fate of [Bosanska] Posavina and Mt. Ozren at the last negotiations and the coming ones in Geneva, President Karadzic said:

[Karadzic] (That is undefined) since we did not want anything like that as we have a lot of work to do with the Croats. [sentence as heard] Part of western Slavonia is under Croatian control so we thought that the entire

Bosanska Posavina should belong to the Serbs, and that is what we still think. Therefore every inch of Posavina has to belong to the Serbs. We do not want any corridor, we want a real territorial link between our Krajina, the Srpska republic, and the Serbian Krajina, that is, republic. We could not abandon Mt. Ozren, we even got a significant part of Mt. Ozren back through negotiations. To tell the truth, the Muslims did not feel much like taking Mt. Ozren with so many Serbs there, and such savage and rough Serbs, too, so that, to our mutual satisfaction, we decided that this part of Mt. Ozren should be returned.

However, since the Muslims have given up on all this, we have the reason, the rights, and the ability to defend every inch of the Serb land, and the Muslims will get what is left. We cannot compensate them, we cannot guarantee them 33 percent, and let them then fight for more. Every gamble has two possible outcomes, a gain and a loss, and every stick has two ends. If the Muslim leadership has opted for war, and it has, and the United States has decided to recognize the results of their struggle, and it has, then it should all also apply to the Serbs and the Serbs should not complain as they already control 72 percent of the territory, and own 60 percent of the territory. If we do make any concessions, then that will only be a percentage or two of unimportant territory, we will not give away anything important that is Serbian.

[Blagojevic] In what context are we to view the latest statement by General Morillion, former UN commander?

[Karadzic] That a Muslim state should not be (created)?

[Blagojevic] Yes.

[Karadzic] That is our big problem, ours and the Croats. Europe wants us to remain in a common country with the Muslims so as to control them. That European calculation is extremely wrong since in about 15 years the Muslims would be in the majority, and they would create pressure, as in Kosovo, for the Serbs and the Croats to move out. Then it would become a great Muslim state in Europe. Trying to avoid a small Muslim state in Europe, Europe is creating a great Muslim state, because of its miscalculations. Europe does not know that, though. We will not accept that. We have nothing against a small Muslim state, but we also have nothing against dividing Bosnia in two parts between the Serbs and the Croats. The Muslims in Tuzla could get autonomy with the Serbs, and autonomy in Zenica with the Croats, although we would rather see a clean partition into three, where the Serbs could enjoy their territories, and the Muslims could enjoy whatever is theirs.

[Blagojevic] President Karadzic finally addressed the soldiers in the Srpska republic army:

[Karadzic] Greetings to all the fighters. Please, gentlemen fighters, you are the most glorious generation of Serb fighters, and the officers are the most glorious generation of Serb officers. Pay no attention to what we do at the conferences, as all the maps are transient, and only what you hold is eternal. Hold every village of ours, and do not worry.

UNHCR Protests Over 'New Wave of Killing'

AU0102140794 Paris AFP in English 1352 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, Feb 1 (AFP)—A UN aid convoy headed to the besieged Bosnian Moslem enclave of Maglaj Tuesday carrying 79 tonnes of badly needed food and supplies, UN High Commissioner for Refugees spokesman Kris Janowski said in Sarajevo. He said the convoy left the northwestern town of Banja Luka Tuesday morning and was to travel north through Serb-held territory in order to avoid crossing the Croat enclave of Zepce where several previous convoys have been stopped.

The last aid convoy to reach Maglaj, besieged by Serb and Croat troops, arrived there on October 26, five months after the previous one. Janowski said the situation in the enclave was desperate. [passage omitted]

In Moscow, Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev said Tuesday that Russia was against the international community launching air strikes on Bosnia that could lead to an escalation to the conflict.

Kozyrev, who spoke following a meeting with peace negotiators David Owen, of the European Community, and Thorvald Stoltenberg of the UN, added that if air strikes are inevitable then they must be "carried out within the framework of UN Security Council resolutions and the approval of the UN Secretary General and members of the Security Council."

He added that such strikes should not be aimed exclusively against the Serbs but against all the belligerants.

In central Bosnia, British troops reported seeing helicopters flying over the regions of Novi Travnik and Vitez, where Croat and Moslem troops are fighting, Bill Aikman, spokesman for the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) said.

He said the helicopter flights, carried out by both the Moslem and Croat troops, were noticed Monday and one helicopter from a Croat base in Vitez flew over the camp of the British UN peacekeepers stationed nearby. The flights are in violation of a no-fly zone declared over most of Bosnia by the United Nations.

Aikman said that the situation was relatively calm throughout the country Monday except in the capital and central Bosnia.

In Geneva, the UNHCR protested to Belgrade Tuesday against the mobilisation of Bosnian Serb refugees in rump Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and denounced a new wave of ethnic cleansing in western

Bosnia. Spokeswoman Sylvana Foa said the mobilisation of hundreds of Serbian refugees to fight on the warfronts in Bosnia was "illegal."

She said that often trucks went to the refugee camps at night to take away people by force. She said the UNHCR had also protested to Zagreb about similar actions going on in Croatia with Croat refugees from Bosnia.

Foa said the UNHCR was also concerned at a new wave of killing and terror in the Banja Luka region, where Serbs are trying to evict the last Moslems and Croats living in the region and confiscating their property. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Janowski said in Sarajevo that 19 containers carrying a field hospital donated to the Moslem sector of Mostar by a Moslem South African organisation were expected to reach the enclave from Croatia Tuesday after a six-month delay.

Karadzic, Akashi Cited on Tuzla Airport

AU0102204794 Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] After visiting several cities in the former Yugoslavia, including Sarajevo, Yasushi Akashi, special envoy of the UN secretary general, and head of the UN Protection Forces [UNPROFOR] in the former Yugoslavia, held talks today in Belgrade with Dr. Radovan Karadzic, president of the Srpska republic. They discussed all the issues that are currently complicating the situation in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina [as heard], particularly certain demands by the international community issued to the leadership of the Srpska republic.

[Begin recording] [Akashi, in English with superimposed Serbo-Croatian translation] There should be no difficulties concerning the rotation of the UNPROFOR troops in Srebrenica, and I hope that this rotation, based on this agreement, will be completed by the end of February.

As for the opening of Tuzla airport, I believe that Dr. Karadzic is keeping an open mind. He wants to explore our suggestions. He has to consult his assembly, but we are ready to take into account his concerns regarding the security and other aspects of this.

We have a clear mandate from the UN secretary general to open the airport by peaceful means, by negotiations, but if that is not successful, then there is the possibility of the use of a minimum of force for self-defense. However, I am sure that we agree that we will do everything possible to avoid that kind of an escalation.

[Unidentified correspondent] How do you understand the latest mandate that you have been given by Mr. Butrus-Ghali? The foreign press carries different interpretations of that mandate.

[Akashi] I have explained many times to the distinguished members of the press that the secretary general has given me a mandate to call for NATO air support for self-defense for our troops. This is different from air strikes for offensive purposes. Neither the secretary general nor I have the right to initiate such attacks. Even NATO would have to go back to consult the NATO Council to solve that issue, the issue of air strikes.

We are talking about something specific here, about the air support for the self-defense of our troops.

[Karadzic] We have completely clarified the issue of Srebrenica with Mr. Akashi, General Rose, and their associates, and we do not believe that this will be a problem. The Dutch troops are already in Srebrenica, and we believe that the Canadian UNPROFOR will be completely replaced by the Dutch forces by the end of February.

As for the opening of the airport in Tuzla, we understand the efforts of the international community to increase the inflow of humanitarian aid into the Tuzla region. Last time we offered Mrs. Sadako Ogata, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, to double, even treble, the number of humanitarian land convoys, and we are ready to increase the inflow of convoys for Tuzla, and that has already happened. Larger amounts of food are already reaching Tuzla.

I am afraid that the issue of opening Tuzla airport could become more of a psychological than a realistic one, psychological in the sense that the international community could, that is, some belligerent members of the international community could use this as a form of exerting further pressure. We do not reject in principle the notion of it, but it is too major a decision for any one Serbian official to make by himself. That has to be decided by our assembly. [end recording]

French General: Muslims Choose 'War Option'

LD0102224694 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2203 GMT 1 Feb 94

["Pool" item]

[Text] Paris, Feb 1 (TANJUG)—French General Philippe Mercier, member of the chief of staff [as received], said on Tuesday that Bosnian Muslims have completely turned to the war option after they captured arms factories in the latest fighting (against Croats) in the central part of the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Gen. Mercier told the press that, thanks to financial support of Islamic countries, Bosnian Muslims continue to arm themselves because arms and ammuntion, even a certain number of rockets, can reach them across borders of the former Yugoslavia despite the U.N. embargo on arms deliveries to the former Yugoslavia.

This is the first time in France that a high military official openly spoke about the amply arming of the Bosnian Muslims and the aid they were receiving from Islamic countries.

French military sources assessed that Muslim forces loyal to Bosnian Muslim leader Alija Izetbegovic numbered around 85,000 troops, possessed between 20 to 30 tanks, around 350 cannons and a score of helicopters and airplanes.

Gen. Mercier confirmed reports that "several units" of the Croatian Army were in Bosnia-Herzegovina helping Bosnian Croats in the fighting against Muslims in central Bosnia-Herzegovina.

French sources claim that the forthcoming meeting of the European Union foreign ministers, to be held in Brussels on February 7, will discuss the possible imposing of economic sanctions against Croatia due to its direct military involvement in the civil war in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Spanish Blue Helmets Discourage Air Strikes

LD0102211594 Madrid RNE-1 Radio Network in Spanish 1900 1 Feb 94

[Text] [Announcer] The Spanish Blue Helmets are paying close attention to the developments of the Bosnian crisis and more specifically to the possibility of NATO air strikes on Serb positions as our foreign minister, Javier Solana, is about to go to Bosnia. On the eve of Solana's visit [2 February], our correspondent Pedro Fernandez Cespedes is in Medjugorje.

[Cespedes] Good evening. The Spanish Blue Helmets stationed in Bosnia-Herzegovina would find themselves in a tight corner if the air strikes decided upon by the United Nations were to go ahead. The head of the Madrid Group [Spanish UN contingent], Colonel Luis Carvajal, makes no secret of his doubts about how effective these air strikes would be in opening Tuzla Airport or in allowing the replacement of Canadian Blue Helmets in Srebrenica.

[Begin Carvajal recording] We have a defense capacity, that is true. We have arms and we have the means, but they are limited of course. We do not have air cover, other than that provided by the planes themselves, we do not have antiaircraft defenses. [end recording]

[Cespedes] This afternoon Col. Carvajal visited the city of Mostar with General Cot, head of UNPROFOR in former Yugoslavia. Both of them met the mayor of Mostar and there was not a single reference made to the charges made 28 January against the Spanish Blue Helmets. The problem is over.

Krajisnik Denies Presence of FRY Soldiers

LD0102165794 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1551 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Jagodina, Feb 1 (TANJUG)—Assembly President of the Serbian Republic (RS) Momcilo Krajisnik on Tuesday said there was not a single soldier from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [FRY] on the territory of the state of the Bosnian Serbs and the RS was not receiving any arms from the F.R.Y.

Krajisnik said on Radio Jagodina (central Serbia) that the RS leadership "most categorically denies the reports circulating in U.S. circles that Army of Yugoslavia (VJ) units are crossing into the RS armed or unarmed to fight on the Serb side in the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina."

Co-chairman of the international conference on the former Yugoslavia Thorvald Stoltenberg said in New York on Monday there was no evidence that there were Army of Yugoslavia troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Krajisnik said it was true that the Muslim side had declared a longlasting war on the Bosnian Serbs and Bosnian Croats. He said the Bosnian Serbs were preparing to defend their territory, and the RS supreme command had proclaimed a (general) mobilization on Monday to that end.

"Our mobilization should be understood as a preventive response to the Muslim side's commitment to a longlasting war," Krajisnik said. He set out that the purpose of the mobilization was, among other things, to distribute the burden of the war among all RS citizens.

Krajisnik said he would meet again soon at Sarajevo airport with Bosnian Muslim Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic.

"The purpose of our meeting will be to replace the war option with a negotiating one, and I hope the meeting will be successful so that we could have concrete results in Geneva on February 10 (in the resumption of the peace talks)," Krajisnik said.

'Growing Divisions' Among Muslims Reported

LD0102210294 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1848 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 1 (TANJUG)—Rifts among Moslems, advocates of a political solution and those who are in favor of war in Bosnia-Herzegovina, are becoming more and more frequent, TANJUG correspondent has learnt from ranking Bosnian Serb military circles.

In the region of Zavidocici and Zepca, central Bosnia, antagonism between Moslem military and civilian authorities is more marked, the sources added citing local Bosnian Croat military sources.

Croatian refugees from Sarajevo are also giving accounts of growing divisions among Moslems in that city and the rising number of those who are now in favor of a political solution, and not the continuation of war in Bosnia.

Serbian military sources report about continued Moslem-Croat clashes in central Bosnia, especially in the region of Prozor, Gornji Vakuf, Kiseljak and Zepca, as well as in the region of Mostar, in the south-west of that former Yugoslav republic.

In attacks of Croatian forces on parts of Mostar under Moslem control one civilian was killed and seven were wounded in the last 24 hours, Moslem Radio Sarajevo reported on Tuesday.

At the same time, Croatian military sources claim that 15 civilians were wounded on Monday in the part of Mostar under Croatian control.

Despite heavy casualties, the Moslem army continued its offensive in the region of Zepce, the Zagreb-based Croatian Radio reported.

In the region of Sarajevo, Moslem forces continued attacks on the Serbian parts of the city, targetting especially [word indistinct], Grbavica, Lukavica, Nedzarici and Ilidza, Serbian military sources added.

Serbian positions in northern Bosnia, in the region of Doboj, the mountains of Ozren and Teslici, were also targetted by Moslems.

Moslem forces continued with their armed provocations of the Serbian side from the direction of Olovo, Kladanj and Kalesija (north-east Bosnia), as well as from the eastern Bosnian enclave of Gorazde—a zone under U.N. protection.

'Chetniks' Lose 160 Troops on Northern Front

AU0102194794 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Excerpt] Just like the past few days, the worst situation today on the Bosnia-Herzegovina fronts was in the operational zone of the 7th South Operative Group. Smajl Terzic reports from the press center:

[Terzic] In the last 14 days, 160 Chetniks have been killed and twice as many put out of action. Fierce attacks took place today in the Filipovici region, Komin, Obli Kamen, and Kriz, where the enemy fired over 800 82-mm shells. The reasons for this are revenge and the withdrawal of damaged tanks and an armored personnel carrier. [passage omitted]

Red Cross Aid Convoy Arrives in Zenica

AU0102195094 Paris AFP in English 1923 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Geneva, Feb 1 (AFP)—A Red Cross aid convoy carrying 186 tonnes of badly needed food and supplies arrived in the besieged Bosnian town of Zenica Tuesday [1 February], the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] said here.

The convoy, the first since December 20, crossed through territory held by the besieging Bosnian Serbs under an agreement signed on January 27 which gave the ICRC the right to supply Zenica regularly.

The 10 trucks brought to the town, held by the mainly-Moslem Bosnian army, 4,200 litres of fuel oil, 600 litres of kerosene, 60 tonnes of individual parcels, 96 tonnes of flour, 9,600 blankets and medical supplies. A second convoy of similar size was expected in Zenica Thursday [3 February], the ICRC said.

Foreign Ministry Protests Zhirinovsky's Visit

LD0102185194 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia sent a letter today to Yasushi Akashi, the UN secretary-general's special envoy [for Yugoslavia], protesting Vladimir Zhirinovskiy's visit to the occupied areas of the Republic of Croatia without permission from the Croatian Government. The Foreign Ministry assesses that the visit contravenes all relevant Security Council resolutions and documents which confirm the sovereignty and integrity of the Republic of Croatia. It will also have negative repercussions on the implementation of the above mentioned documents and on diplomatic efforts directed toward normalization of Croatian-Serbian relations and the peaceful reintegration of the occupied areas into the constitutional and legal system of the Republic of Croatia. This is why Mr. Akashi was asked to do everything within his power to prevent any future occurrence of such events which seriously threaten peace in this region.

Niko Bezmalinovic, ambassador of the Republic of Croatia to the Russian Federation, has sent a similar protest letter to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Martic Says 'No Alternative' to Unification

AU0202101494 Belgrade VECERNJE NOVOSTI in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jan 94 p 2

[Interview with Milan Martic, president of the republic of Serbian Krajina, by Ilija Zurobuc; place and date not given: "I Shall Fulfill the Demands of the Nation"]

[Text] The most important thing now is to immediately kickstart the paralyzed economy, to return some of the armed people from the front, and to start the professionalization of the army. Afterward, we will start public works in forestry and agriculture, and the reconstruction of Krajina. In this way, we will create the conditions for a normal functioning of the state, while drawing a sizable number of people into the reconstruction of the war-torn republic of Serbian Krajina [RSK]. All this, newly elected RSK President Milan Martic emphasizes, is contained in his electoral program.

Everything that I have promised, he says, starting with a stable and efficient economy, the establishment of legal order, the revitalization of the economy, the social program, diplomacy, and naturally, the unification of the Serbian lands, I intend to carry out. However, prior to the unification we must build a stable country, with a strong defense and economy. I hope that we will accomplish this within a relatively short period of time and that we will not longer need to ask for aid from Serbia, but will help it as much as we can.

Milan Martic does not doubt that he will get the support of the RSK Assembly for everything that he intends to do, regardless of the fact that it is the SDS [Serbian Democratic Party] of Krajina and the SRS [Serbian Radical Serbian] for Krajina, which support Dr. Milan Babic, that have the majority in the new parliament.

Nobody has an absolute majority in our parliament, Martic says. The SDS of Krajina has 31 deputies and can only achieve a majority through a coalition. I am not worried by this because I will carry out talks with the chiefs of the parliamentary groups and the leaders of the parties and demand that they respect the will of the people. I recommend them to refrain from working toward the differentiation and obstruction of the authorities, as the people expect a better life and a stable country for all of us. I will extend my hand to everyone, and give them a chance to work in the joint interests. The national interest of the Serbian people must be above party interests, Martic says.

Adamantly Against Profiteers

By saying this, President Martic emphasizes that the new government will carry a great burden and responsibility, as an extremely capable cadre is needed for the realization of such an ambitious program. Martic says that the government will be formed among the most capable people in the RSK, regardless of their party membership. The Krajina residents who are currently in Serbia or Montenegro, among whom are numerous acclaimed businessmen, will definitely be included, too. Martic's intention is to create capable teams of experts, consisting of powerful personalities and acclaimed businessmen, who will be prepared for round-the-clock, self-sacrificing work.

When asked whom he would like to see at the head of such a government, Martic did not wish to give a precise answer. It is inevitable, he says, that he holds consultations before he announces the name of the prime minister designate. However, he will do this soon.

One of the conditions for the RSK to become a truly stable country is also the information system, of which a real mess has been made in the electoral campaign. This is one of the priority tasks, the president says. In a moment in which efforts are being undertaken to create a unified information space of all Serbian lands, it is intolerable that our information system is being fragmented into some sort of communal, and other, media systems.

Asked to comment on the divisions between the "north" and the "south" of Krajina and the ways in which they reflect other problems, Milan Martic says that this division does not exist. There are differences that will definitely be overcome. The north and the south of the RSK wish to live together and none of them wish to secede, as has often been overemphasized, Martic says. We will find a way that nobody will be harmed, he adds, that all who work will be stimulated.

I have nothing against lavish hosts and rich people if they have acquired their property honestly. However, I am a fierce opponent of all who have acquired wealth through profiteering, theft, and criminal activities. With such we shall deal mercilessly. They will all be held responsible, that is for sure, Martic emphasizes.

No Bargaining With Krajina

The economic, political, and other trends in the RSK are in many ways also influenced by the republic of Srpska. It is natural, Martic says, that we are also "interwoven" in the Geneva negotiations. If we do not stick together, there will be no survival. The main Krajina capacities are linked to companies in the republic of Srpska, and, with the formation of a consortium of experts, the economies of the RSK, the republic of Srpska, and Serbia have been thoroughly linked. This is a way toward the formation of a unified economic territory of the Serbian lands. There will soon be unification of the monetary system and the new Yugoslav "super dinar" is being introduced in the RSK.

It is realistic to expect that the unification of all Serbian lands will materialize this year already, Martic says. Many Krajina residents have left their homes and have ended up in Serbia, Montenegro, and all over Europe. Their fate is uncertain for the time being, however, the RSK president says that this will be resolved soon. We have already have prepared a program that will be applicable to all those who have left Krajina. We will cooperate closely with the High Commissioner for Refugees and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Serbia and Montenegro. We will demand that all those who have unjustifiably gained refugee status be found and immediately returned to their homes. The majority of them have left their houses in Krajina. If they do not want to return, we will be forced to confiscate their property. Naturally, we cannot apply the same treatment to the Serbian refugees from Croatia, they are a special category, Martic adds.

Many see the way out of the situation, in neither peace nor war, in bargaining with the Krajina territories with Croatia. Significant regions and towns are on auction. Milan Martic categorically denies all these stories and malicious disinformation that are, according to him, aimed at disuniting the RSK.

There is no substance to these stories, Martic says. There is no bargaining with Krajina, not a single part of Serbian soil. True enough, we cannot regain Western Slavonija now, however we have not given up on this region. We cannot resettle the Serbs from that area there, and we cannot even promise them this now. However, it is definite that, if they return there, they will not be doomed to the Croatian checkerboard [reference to Croatian flag]. For the time being, I believe, they are safer in Baranja, Eastern Slavonija, and Western Srem, where they should feel like equal citizens. I expect the old settlers to accept them as their own.

[Box 1, p 2]

Only on an Equal Footing

The statement about the cooperation of the governments of the FRY and Croatia is a positive step in the resolution of Serbian-Croatian relations. It represents the insistence on a peaceful solution of problems and offers a guarantee of peace. It is important that the statement does not prejudice a political solution, which gives hope that, with sufficient engagement and patience, a final solution will be reached, Milan Martic says. The fact that Croatia and its leaders use this to prove that the international community considers Krajina to be Croatian territory has no realistic grounds. I am not surprised by Tudjman's statements, because he has not prepared his people for the truth, and it is thus logical that he always looks for ways to throw sand in their eyes and placate them with promises. In the future, Krajina will strive to win an equal status in all international negotiations, just like the Serbian Republic. Our fate will not be tailored without us.

[Box 2, p 2]

Without Vengefulness

The circumstances made Milan Martic become a politican, too. As he says he understands his current role as a transitional phase in the constitution of a unified Serbian state. He believes that his mandate will last a shorter time than envisaged. This legendary warrior and chief of the Krajina police, known as a man of high moral qualities, says the following about his role as a politician:

I believe that I will justify the trust of the nation and accomplish the joint goal—the unification of the Serbian lands. This means numerous changes in the RSK, primarily cadre changes. Naturally, cadre changes must take place, but there will definitely be no revenge again anyone. All changes will be implemented exclusively for the sake of the faster development of Krajina's prosperity. Generally speaking, the army will undergo the biggest changes. If we realize the program according to the established schedule, I hope that the RSK will have a professional army and considerably stronger defense in half a year's time.

[Box 3, p 2]

Unified State

There is no alternative to the unification of the Serbian lands. I believe that a unified Serbian state will be formed very quickly. This is the only solution by which we will grow economically stronger and become a stable European country. Naturally, the capital of this country will be Belgrade and its president Slobodan Milosevic, Martic says.

[Box 4, p 2]

Zhirinovskiy

Vladimir Zhirinovskiy is a friend of the Serbian people and I am glad that he has visited the Serbian lands. I am awaiting meeting him joy. I believe that he can do a lot for the Serbian nation. We, of course, would not consider

comparing him to anyone in Russia, as the entire Russian nation is our friend and we expect support from him, the RSK president says.

Serbs Accuse Army of Violating Cease-Fire

LD0102215094 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2037 GMT 1 Feb 94

["Pool" item]

[Text] Knin, Feb 1 (TANJUG)—Croatia on Monday [31 January] violated a ceasefire agreement it had concluded with the republic of Serb Krajina (R.S.K.), only a day after putting its signature on a document extending it to February 28, the R.S.K. army command said on Tuesday. Croatian mortars shelled Serb villages in the Novigrad hinterland, the R.S.K. army said in a statement and added that small arms fire had been reported in the areas of Vrlika and Drnis in the south of the R.S.K., and in the regions of Lika and western Slavonia. Late last year, the R.S.K. and Croatia had agreed to observe a ceasefire during Christmas. The agreement was first extended on January 13, and again on Sunday. The latest extension was mediated by U.N. peacekeepers.

The R.S.K. was proclaimed by Serbs in late 1991 within their ethnic and historic boundaries in parts of the former Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, in response to Croatia's violent secession from the former Yugoslav Federation and attempt to downgrade the Serbs to an ethnic minority. The R.S.K. was placed under U.N. protection in March of 1992, but this has not prevented Croatia from attacking it three times since in an attempt to impose its rule there by force.

Serbs Sign Agreement on Krajina Coalition

LD0102215494 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1828 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Feb (TANJUG)—Milan Babic, chairman of the Serbian Democratic Party of Krajina, and Vojislav Seselj, chairman of the Serbian Radical Party, signed an inter-party agreement in Belgrade today on a coalition for the formation of new bodies of power following elections in the republic of Serb Krajina. It was stated that the newly-formed coalition will act jointly in the assembly of the republic of Serb Krajina and will jointly form a government and other bodies of power. The agreement envisages that each party, i.e. member of the coalition, should participate in the government and other bodies of power in proportion to the number of seats in the Krajina parliament.

In last week's parliamentary elections the Serbian Democratic Party of Krajina won 32 seats while the Radicals won 16 of the overall number of 84 seats in the assembly of the republic of Serb Krajina. A statement from the meeting today says that the coalition partners reached an agreement on the division of the posts in the presidency of the Krajina assembly and Krajina government which correspond to these parties.

Following this meeting, Seselj stated that the two parties have agreed that one party will hold the post of assembly speaker while the other will have the prime minister's post. The political goal of the coalition, as the statement says, is the affirmation of the national and state interests of the Serbian people and the republic of Serb Krajina, and the securing of stable conditions for the democratic functioning of bodies of power, while the basic goal is the unification of all Serbian lands and the establishment of a unified Serbian state.

Tudjman Receives Serbian Party Representatives

LD0102173494 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Croatian President Franjo Tudjman received in the presidential palace today a delegation of the Serb National Party [in Croatia] comprising party chairman Milan Djukic, Veselin Pejnovic, and Veljko Miljevic, a statement from the president's office says. They informed President Tudjman about efforts made by their party toward normalizing Croatian-Serbian relations, particularly about the party's initiative called Peace Without Alternative. President Tudjman said that Croatia was resolved to make necessary efforts for the Croatian areas under UN protection to be reintegrated into the constitutional and legal order of the Republic of Croatia, to achieve the normalization of Croatian-Serbian relations, and to restore permanent peace and stability in the area, primarily through political means. The talks were also attended by the president's advisers Smiljko Sokol and Ivic Pasalic, the statement says.

Federal

Bozovic: Serbs Ready for Talks With Albanians

LD0102222294 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2147 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 1 (TANJUG)—Radoman Bozovic, chairman of the Chamber of Citizens, one of the two chambers of the Yugoslav parliament, said on Tuesday that Serbian and federal authorities were ready to discuss with the Albanian minority from the Serbian Province of Kosovo and Metohija the utilization of rights they have been given but were unwilling to discuss the secession of this province from Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Albanians in the Serbian Province of Kosovo just as other national minorities in Yugoslavia enjoy all civil rights in accordance with the highest international standards, Bozovic told a seven-member Norwegian parliamentary delegation, which is on a visit to Yugoslavia. As it was announced the Norwegian parliamentarians were interested about the state of human rights in the Serbian Province of Kosovo and Metohija.

They assessed that it was in the interest of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Norway to solve this problem in a peaceful manner, excluding all types of secession, and at the same time expressed the stand that the realization of human rights in general was being made difficult due to the international sanctions against Yugoslavia.

At a separate meeting, the chairman of the Yugoslav parliament's Board for Foreign Policy, Borisav Jovic, told the Norwegian parliamentarians that the Albanians in Kosovo were not using the given rights due to their blind obedience to separatist organizations which are politically boycotting the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Under the influence of the separatists, Kosovo Albanians were banning their children from going to schools thought [as received] in their own language according to the state educational program, Jovic noted. He warned that the recognition of the Albanian separatism would lead to unforeseable chaos in Europe and to war in the Balkans. Jovic said that Europe's hugest contribution would be to convince the separatists in Kosovo that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was their state and that Europe would not stand behind them if they wished to tear this state. Jovic pointed out that not a single party in the federal parliament approves of separatist behaviour in Kosovo.

The Norwegian parliamentarians are to stay in Yugoslavia until February 6 and are to visit the Kosovo towns of Pristina and Pec. They are to pay a visit to the capital city of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Skoplje.

Zhirinovskiy Offers Serbs Integration With Russia

AU0102174594 Belgrade VECERNJE NOVOSTI in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jan 94 p 5

[Transcript of "exclusive" interview with Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, leader of the Russian Liberal Democratic Party, by Srdjan Djuric, editor of the Belgrade-based Independent Television Studio B: "Brothers, The Russians Are With You"; place and date not given]

[Text] All armies, including NATO, should be withdrawn from the territory of the former Yugoslavia. The existing situation needs to be strengthened, and the Yugoslav peoples themselves need to decide about their future. Territories populated by Serbs or Croats must stay under the control of Serbs or Croats, while the Muslim issue is an artificial one. You do not have any Muslims, said Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, leader of the Russian Liberal Democratic Party, in an exclusive interview to Srdjan Djuric, editor of the Eye of the World program of Independent Television Studio B.

The blockade must be lifted, continued Zhirinovskiy, and then everything will take a normal course. There will be Slovenia, Croatia, and Greater Serbia. And that is it. Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, it is all Serbia. Nothing else will be necessary. Let there be three states—Slovenia as one entity, then division with Croats—if they are such great Catholics—and the rest will all be Greater Serbia. Borders with Bulgarians, Romania, and Hungary. You have access to the Adriatic; it is all normal.

[Djuric] Your idea of a confederacy of Orthodox countries has been given a lot of publicity in Serbia. How do you envisage this? Which countries would comprise it? What would be its purpose?

[Zhirinovskiy] We need to think about the fact that in this world, which has fallen apart, there are no longer two blocs, there is no bilateral balance, and no fanatical ideology lasts forever. All this has gone down the drain. Essentially, this was violence. However, if we were to try uniting into some kind of alliance of states, as Orthodox Slavs, this would make us stronger, firmer. We would then have a single society, a common language with you. We are one tribe. You remained in the Balkans, the Poles proceeded to the northwest, the Russians to the northeast; our civilization started there [as published]. The Russians went on their way, the Poles on theirs, and you stayed here. Then they hacked you to pieces, gave some to the Italians, Austrians, Germans, and Turks. They are all barbarians. They came from here [as published] 500 years ago, they conquered the Byzantine Empire, and kept you in blood and torture for 500 years. Until Alexander II liberated all of you. That is why we could now form a Slav alliance of Slav states. The Balkans, Czech, Slovakia, Poland, Russia—these would make a very good foundation, because we share a common language and culture. The Serbs, the Ukrainians, and the Russians are all Orthodox. It would be easier for all of us,

it would be better. It would all be one expanse of territory, because this is a single territory, one territory, a huge territory. If you were in New Zealand, and someone else were in Argentina, how could you unite? Whereas in this case, everyone is here. You. The Bulgarians. Only the Hungarians and the Romanians are in the way. A clear border with the Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia. We could save a lot on transportation. For example, from your ports on the Adriatic across all of Russia from Vud to Japan. There you are. Poland and Germany as well. Hamburg, Warsaw, Moscow, Vladivostok. A Eurasian transit trade route and everything will be fine. The language—Russian. You will be pleased to speak Russian more often than English. You even use the same alphabet as we do. We favor doing something, we are trying to accomplish something. However, the Slavs have always been weak. The Germans constrained you from the west, the northeast, and the northwest. If a new Russia emerges, we will not allow them to go on constraining you. If you desire closer relations with Russia, so be it. If you do not, you are welcome—everything depends on you, on your wishes. If the Russians rule over the territory of the former Soviet Union, the situation in Serbia and Yugoslavia will be stable. If the Serbs are at war, the Croats, and Bosnia, it will be an endless war. The same applies to our case. If you remove the Russian front, we too will have an endless war, just like Afghanistan.

[Djuric] What is your opinion of the presidents of Serbia, Croatia, and Bosnia?

[Zhirinovskiy] I do not know them very well personally. Principally speaking, they are all former communists. I am not a communist. And that is why it is obvious that there is no agreement on ideology. I am ready to support them if they take up a patriotic position, that is, where there are Serbs, that is Serbia. [If they support] let us say normal relations with neighboring states, so that noone would attack the Serbs, and that they try to minimize any danger threatening Serbia, we can reach an agreement. However, if they betray the Serbian people and start betraying Serbian interests to the advantage of the Muslims and Croats, then I cannot support them, because I believe that an agreement is not possible. Where the Serbs live, that is Serbia. All of it. Concessions should not be made to anyone. The Muslims need to be removed, all the armies withdrawn, and the war ended. You can live on tourism alone. Tourism can make you the richest country in the world, you need nothing else. Such sea, such beaches, so many beautiful resorts. And now there is a war there, and everything is being destroyed.

[Djuric] Finally, a short question. Do you know the president of Yugoslavia and do you have a candidate for that post?

[Zhirinovskiy] Who is the current president of Yugoslavia? I know that Milosevic is the president of Serbia, and I did not think that Yugoslavia had a president.

[Djuric] It does, his name is Lilic.

[Zhirinovskiy] Who? Lilic? Who is he? We know of Milosevic from Serbia, and the Muslims have Izetbegovic. Who is this Izetbegovic? What makes him a Muslim? And I know Tudjman—the Croat. There, we have heard of them; Tudjman, Milosevic, Izetbegovic. While the president of the united Serbia and Montenegro is not widely known, this is very unclear. However, the alliance [as published]. We knew only of Tito, Josip Broz Tito! That was all we knew—Tito—and nothing else. Nowadays, you elect them and change them every year. For example, that American—where did he run off to?

[Djuric] You mean Panic?

[Zhirinovskiy] Yes, Panic. That was his fate. He came for a while, he was here, and then he went back to where the greasy sandwiches are. Why should he be in a place where everything is bleeding? That is not a fatherland. That is a market. He tried to be president of Yugoslavia and then he went back. I know of Milosevic, but he is a communist. And that is his flaw. Which is his party?

[Djuric] The Socialist [Party of Serbia].

[Zhirinovskiy] The Socialist—of course, I raise my hat to him. I told the communists here that they should change their name, I told Zyuganov that he should rename the party the Workers' Party. Everyone is tired of the word communist. And in the same way that there is an Agricultural Party, he could change the name of the party to the Workers' Party. It is a good name. The Russian Workers' Party of Russia, the president—Zyuganov. Otherwise, they have no perspective.

[Box, p 5]

Democracy

[Djuric] Mr. Zhirinovskiy, are you a monarchist or a republican?

[Zhirinovskiy] I am a republican. I respect the monarchists. However, I am a republican. I also respect religious parties, but I favor a secular republic. That is that. Here we have the Liberal Democratic Party—law and freedom. Freedom within the framework of the law; that is the whole ideology. For me democracy is when the majority finds the solutions, but takes into account the minorities—as in Yugoslavia. The Serbs make decisions, taking into account that there are also the Slovenes and Croats and other categories. However, it is the Serbs' duty to make the decisions. Looking back into history, there used to be a great Serbia, and there was order and silence. Yet now we will have 12 states, and there will be war, bloodshed, and violence. Nothing good will happen. We choose the lesser of two evils. The lesser evil is Serbia's rule in the Balkans, the greater evil is 15 small states swallowing and killing each other every day.

[Box, p 5]

The Hobby

[Djuric] According to the election results, a great number of soldiers and officers voted for you. Is that because the army believes that you are the man who can restore its position and reputation in Russian society?

[Zhirinovskiy] The significance of the army! Yes? The army always displayed its sympathy, both at the previous and these elections. I always say: I love the army, the KGB, and the secret political police. That is my flaw. I love them. Other people, they go fishing or have other hobbies, while my hobby within the framework of politics are my sympathies towards the structure of power. I used to be in the army. I love a strong Russian Army, a strong KGB, and the political police, that is, the entire structure of power, and that is why they voted for me. Eighty percent of the officers, the army, the KGB, and the police voted for me. However, since the voting was secret, this cannot be proven. It can only be proven in the military constituencies, which were closed to everyone else. There it was obvious.

Slovenia's Offer To Normalize Relations Viewed

LD0102221494 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2120 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Commentary by Stevan Cordas]

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 1 (TANJUG)—The offer made by Slovenia to the Federal Republic of Yugoslav [FRY] to normalize relations means knocking on an open door, since the FRY had earlier already recognized Slovenia unilaterally, a move which was practically rejected since it was not reciprocated. The statement made by Slovenian Foreign Minister Lojze Peterle that "the normalization of relations between Belgrade and Ljubljana was of interest for Slovenia," was interpreted by observers of Yugoslav-Slovenian relations in Belgrade as an official offer of Ljubljana to the FRY.

There have not yet been official reactions in the FRY to Ljubljana's offer, but the offer just as every other offer to normalize relations made by a former Yugoslav republic, would be carefully examined in Belgrade. The FRY is working for re-establishing disrupted links in the former Yugoslavia, ending the war in former Bosnia-Herzegovina and for a just solution to the crisis in former Yugoslavia. That is why it is exclusively the fault of Ljubljana that Belgrade's earlier offer for mutual recognition had been consigned to oblivion.

One wonders why the Slovenian foreign minister has shown his cards and made his offer to normalize relations between Ljubljana and Belgarde at this particular time. It is well known that out of all the former Yugoslav republics Slovenia has up to now been the most outspoken in its attacks on Belgraee in all international fora, from the U.N. to the CSCE. Demanding even that the mentioning of Yugoslavia be banned, Ljubljana has naively expected to improve its reputation in the world, to approach the european Union and other international factors.

The Slovenians have shown by their offer to normalize relations with Belgrade that they did not wish to be late in the process of normalization of relations with the FRY. The interest to normalize relations with the FRY has undoubtedly been spurred by the beginning of the normalization of relations between Belgrade and Zagreb, since Slovenia is having some serious problems with Croatia. The possible normalization of relations with the FRY would counterbalance to a great extent the trouble Slovenians are having with Croats, it is assessed in Belgrade.

The ball is now in Slovenia's court.

EBRD Turns Down Request for Assistance

LD0102181294 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Feb (TANJUG)—Jacques de Larosiere, president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, today informed Radoje Kontic, prime minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [FRY], that the bank cannot send a mission for talks with Yugoslav experts on the reconstruction of the country's monetary system because the FRY is not currently a member of this international institution. Kontic had sent a letter to the European Bank at the beginning of January, requesting that a mission of this bank pay a visit to Yugoslavia in order to discuss the reconstruction of the monetary system with Yugoslav experts.

Larosiere believes that the FRY government should remain in contact with the bank's board of governors concerning its readmission, but at the same time expressed doubt that the bank's members would wish to tackle this issue before the sanctions against Yugoslavia are lifted and "a more favorable international climate is created."

Serbia

Tomic Elected Speaker of Serbian Assembly

LD0102192494 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1842 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Feb (TANJUG)—Dragan Tomic, candidate for the Socialist Party of Serbia, was elected the new Serbian Assembly speaker by a majority of votes this evening. Out of 247 deputies who attended the session, 125 voted for him, while Serbian Radical Party candidate Jorgovanka Tabakovic won 113 votes. Two ballot papers were invalid, while five deputies of the Democratic Community of Vojvodina Hungarians abstained.

Macedonia

Ex-PDP Official Arrested for Arms Smuggling

AU0202110294 Skopje MIC in English 1 Feb 94

[Unattributed report: "Mithat Emini Arrested"]

[Text] The former secretary-general of PDP [Party for Democratic Prosperity] was arrested on Saturday [29 January] under the charges of founded suspicion that he was involved in the affair with the organization of paramilitary Albanian formations in Macedonia and arms smuggling, MIC reports, quoting reliable sources in the interior ministry. The district attorney Gligor Serafimovski confirmed this information to MIC. However, he denied that Emini was transferred from prison in Skopje to the state polyclinic, due to heart difficulties. MIC found out that the court proceedings of the group of Albanians, including an Albanian with Macedonian and US citizenship, all indicted under the same charges, are expected to begin toward the end of this week.

Toward the beginning of last November, the Macedonian police arrested the Deputy Minister of Defense Husein Haskaj, together with a larger group of Albanians, under the suspicion of smuggling arms and organizing paramilitary and parapolice organizations in Macedonia. The Minister of the Interior Ljubomir Frckovski stated, at the time, that "there is a founded suspicion that the Deputy Minister of Defense Haskaj was involved in the expert estimation and giving advice to a foreign state, which is in the sphere of giving out state secrets." The Ministry of Defense denied this information and explained that Haskaj did not have at his disposal information about the defense plan of the Republic of Macedonia. Frckovski also denied that an arsenal of 300 automatic guns were found on the suspects, but only 35. Frckovski also denied that a list of 20,000 recruits of the Albanian paramilitary in Macedonia was also found on the people arrested. "It is quite possible," Frckovski said, "that the arrested individuals were preparing a concept for organized paramilitary action."

The police then announced that this was otherwise the fourth cut off arms smuggling channel in Macedonia. The first had come from Croatia through Bulgaria, the second from FRY through Bulgaria, and third through Salonika, into Macedonia.

Deputies 'Fear' Albanian Census Count

AU0202105894 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1900 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Let us listen to a report from Ibajete Hajrullahu about the problems within the Party for Democratic Prosperity [PDP] in Macedonia and the suspension of the Macedonian parliament session, scheduled to discuss the census bill:

[Hajrullahu] After many efforts to reach an agreement between the two factions in the PDP, this was attained in the meeting held in Tetove. On this occasion, a joint council made up of representatives from both former councils was formed to make preparations for the early congress. The council also comprised one representative from every PDP branch.

This council will hold its first meeting on 3 February at the PDP headquarters in Tetove. Meanwhile, the Macedonian Assembly continued its suspended proceedings regarding the government's proposal to discuss the census law. The discussions by Macedonian deputies displayed the fear that by conducting an objective census, the number of Albanians will turn out to be greater than the present one, which the Macedonians used to manipulate. However, in drafting the law the government's main aim is not that it should be acceptable for Albanians as well. The Albanian deputies again presented their remarks requesting no more than a real and objective census and the return of lost belief in the Republic's Statistics Department. The debate was again suspended.

Montenegro

Zhirinovskiy Offers Serbs 'Secret Sonar Weapon'

AU0102160594 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Report by Miodrag Vukovic from Podgorica]

[Text] Ivan Milutinovic Square in Podgorica was too small to hold all those who wanted to welcome Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, leader of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia. After talks with Svetozar Marovic, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Socialists, and meetings with the Montenegrin opposition parties—only the pro-Montenegrin bloc did not attend—Zhirinovskiy held a rally in the capital of the republic. The fervent atmosphere during the meeting did not result in trouble. After being addressed by the Russian leader, the crowd of over 50,000 people dispersed peacefully and enthusiastically.

This enthusiasm was caused by Zhirinovskiy, who greeted them with the words that a great Serb had come to his brother Serbs. With the victory of his party, Zhirinovskiy said, the Russian people had determined a new course in policy, particularly toward the events in the former Yugoslavia. No one must strike against Serbia, as that would be a strike against Russia. The world wants to divide the Balkans into many little statelets, so that the West can catholicize half the peninsula, and islamize the other half, Zhirinovskiy said.

They are trying to destroy our Orthodox religion, and your only fault, Zhirinovskiy said, is that you are on the border with the West, and therefore the attacks on you are all the fiercer. The Russian Army, some 300,000 troops, is still in Germany, but if need be it will be

moved to the Balkans so as to protect its brother Serbs. As for the sanctions, Zhirinovskiy said, they can keep them in force. Russia has all you need, and will buy everything you can offer. As for defense, if there is an attack, you should not give it so much as a thought, Zhirinovskiy said, and added that Russia had not only state-of-the-art weapons, but also a secret sonar weapon—as it is called—which it will use for its own defense and for the defense of her Orthodox brothers on the territory of the present Yugoslavia.

Russian might has to be displayed to the world, so as to force it to leave the Slavs to live in peace. Russia will make it clear that Serbia should not be taken lightly.

Italy To Intercede With Sanctions Committee

LD0202094594 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0843 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] Podgorica, Yugoslavia, Feb 2 (TANJUG)—Italian Foreign Minister Beniamino Andreatta says that Italy has acquiesced in Montenegro's request to intercede with the U.N. Sanctions committee for stepping up the procedure for issuing permits for aid deliveries to that Yugoslav Republic. In a letter to his Montenegrin counterpart Miodrag Lekic, Andreatta said Italy had upheld also Montenegro's request for permission to export aluminium and use the proceeds for humanitarian imports. Andreatta said that Italy was already investing efforts for the reopening of the ferry line between Bari, Italy, and Bar, Montenegro, being aware of its importance to Yugoslavia (Serbia/Montenegro) and its communications with the rest of the world.

Although humanitarian goods are supposed to be exempt from sanctions clamped on Yugoslavia by the United Nations in May of 1992 for its alleged involvement in civil war in neighbouring Bosnia-Herzegovina, the U.N. sanctions committee has often been deliberately slow in issuing the necessary permits for the import of even the most essential articles, which are in extremely short supply because of the embargo, making life difficult both for the Yugoslavs and the 700,000 refugees accommodated in the country.

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